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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH JULY.

WE HAVE received the following *communique* from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The duty on salt was reduced on 10th March last. The reduction of the duty was immediately followed by a very large increase in the quantity of salt that paid duty as compared with previous years.

The figures showing this increase are now available up to the end of May.

The following statement shows how great the increase has been:—

PROVINCES.	Number of maunds of salt on which duty was paid in the three months of March, April and May.			
	1879	1880	1881	1882
Bengal ...	19,19,000	19,60,000	19,61,000	22,00,000
Madras ...	16,17,000	17,57,000	15,98,000	18,26 000
Bombay ..	18,36,000	20,27,000	21,99,000	26,22,000
North India ...	14,89,000	12,71,000	17,31,000	16,99,000
TOTAL ...	68,61,000	70,15,000	74.89,000	83,50,000

These figures show that the quantity of salt that paid duty in March, April and May, 1882, exceeded the quantity that paid duty during the corresponding period of the previous year by no less than 8,61,000 maunds, or by more than 11 per cent.

The quantity of salt that paid duty in March, April and May 1882, exceeded the average of the previous three years by 12,28,000 maunds which is more than 17 per cent.

The increase is certainly very satisfactory. The statistics of consumption have not yet been received. We should like to know the cause of the falling-off in North India.

WE HAVE said that the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal has given satisfaction throughout India. In our last we noticed the address of thanks to the Viceroy voted in Lucknow. A correspondent at Mysore thus writes to us on the subject:

The satisfaction that the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter has given us can be better imagined than described. India ought to be proud of Mr. Romesh Chunder Mitter, the only native that has risen to such a high position. We don't believe that such an appointment would have been made if we had not at the head of the Administration a nobleman of such high character and principles as the Marquis of Ripon.

India has never had such a noble administrator. We can not speak of another in the same breath.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following notes regarding Mysore:

The Mysore Railway Loan.—The Marquis of Ripon, whose Self-Government policy has endeared him to the heart of all in British India, has been solving momentous questions with regard to the prosperous future of Mysore in a liberal and considerate spirit truly worthy of his noble and cosmopolitan traits. His Lordship, not only arranged for extinguishing the famine debt of eighty lacs—rather a heavy legacy bequeathed to His Highness's Government by Lord Lytton's maladministration of Mysore—by the Mysore Government paying 5 per cent interest on the Loan for 42 years, but also gave permission to His Highness's Government to raise a loan of 20 lacs of rupees in India to construct a very important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur. His Highness's Govt. invited tenders for the 5 per cent Railway Loan. On the 18th of July, the day they were opened, there was great excitement in the town of Bangalore. The rejoicing that followed the announcement that there were tenders for 25 lacs, and that 20 were allotted can be better imagined than described. The Province had tenders accepted to the extent of 12 lacs the remaining eight lacs came from other parts of India. More than half was tendered at or above par. The average rate was 98·8 per cent. When we take all the circumstances under which the Loan was floated into consideration the rate is, we believe, very favourable. The experiment was unique without any precedent in the annals of the Native States of India. The responsible and delicate task of canvassing for the Loan was entrusted to Government Banks which would not throw their heart and soul into the works. General ignorance and apathy of the Mysore Public in such new venture must have been in the way of more favourable results. To crown all these, there were the gigantic efforts of a few native officers in high and responsible positions to thwart the whole scheme, and thus to lower the *prestige* of the present *regime*.

In these enlightened days borrowing *even for a public purpose* is a political sin. His Highness's Government has set a very noble example to other Native States by straining every nerve to promote the material prosperity of the millions entrusted to its care.

Political training to Mysore.—The laudable efforts of His Highness's Government to give a political training to the people by holding annually a representative meeting of landholders and merchants to discuss matters of general interest so that they might have a voice in the administration of the country are beginning to bear their legitimate fruits. Respectable people have begun to think that they cannot enter the arena of politics without incurring the displeasure of the powers that be. A very respectable landholder of Nagar is said to have submitted a voluminous memorandum suggesting very desirable changes and reductions in all the branches of the Administrative machinery, and to have received a favourable notice of it at the hands of the Dewan. The one hundred and forty seven representatives that were present at the meeting held in last October are said to be very busy in studying political problems for placing their solutions before His Highness's Government at the fast approaching second meeting. As long as His Highness's Government carries the good feelings and opinions of the people along with it, its work will be well done.

The Cubbon Park Fair.—A fair consisting of a variety of shows and amusements, will be held at Bangalore on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. In connection with this national event there will be Flower, Horse, Dog, Cat, Pigeon, Fowl, Shows. Wind-Mills, Diving Bells, Telephones, models of agricultural implements will be worked for the edification of the public. The Fair, though it will afford plenty of amusement for the young and old, is we believe mainly intended to bring people from different parts of the country together to improve their industrial position. It is to be held under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja who has liberally contributed towards its expenses. The people of Mysore are very grateful to His Highness for taking the initiative in the Fair. The Races and the Fair will attract crowds from all parts of Southern India. The Madras Railway Company as well as the Mysore State Railway issue return tickets for the convenience of sight-seeing people.

TEA CULTIVATION in the Andaman Islands seems to have proved a great success. On the 14 acres of tea which were under cultivation last season the outturn has been 411 lbs. to the acre for the twelve months. Forty-seven acres more land have lately been planted out, and a further extension up to 200 acres is contemplated.

TUESDAY, 18TH JULY.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has submitted a joint report by Colonel Blair and Major Probyn on the results of enquiries they have been conducting into raids committed by Bhils on the border of Meywar and Mahikanta, and by Girassias of Sirchi. The cases were not numerous, nor were they attended by any special acts of violence. The facts have been thoroughly sifted on the spot, and the raiders forced to make restitution in kind, as well as to pay fines. Security for future good-behaviour has also been taken from the headmen of the offending villages.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Durbar concerned.

The Maharana of Oodeypore has taken measures for better police supervision on his frontier; and it is hoped that his example will shortly be followed by the Rao of Sirchi and Chiefs of the Hilly tracts to the South-West of Meywar.

The improvement of communications in these wild districts is also under consideration.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT has been made to the Church Missionary Society in London. Mr. William Charles Jones, a retired China merchant, has given to the Society in one lump the sum of seventy-three thousand pounds sterling, stipulating that it shall be employed exclusively for Missions in China and Japan, and particularly for the formation and endowment of Native Christian Churches in those countries.

NO BULLION was received in the Calcutta Mint during the last four or five weeks. The stock of silver bullion there, at present, is estimated at about 30,00,000 tolahs, and that of gold at about 10,000 tolahs.

A CENTENARIAN raven has been shot near Metz. The bird was unusually large and one of its feet was encircled by a metal ring bearing the inscription. "Born at Loudrey, 1782."

IT IS officially announced that in future a statement will be published with the annual Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, showing the receipts and expenditure of all municipalities, as well as of all excluded local funds on the books of the Accountants-General, in order that a complete account of the whole income and expenditure connected with the administration of the country may readily be available from one source.

A CASE of much interest to civil servants was tried recently. A gentleman, who had been Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, retired some years back on pension. He entered into partnership for the purpose of manufacturing bottle-washing machines, lost all his money, and was adjudicated a bankrupt. The question disputed was as to whether the bankrupt's pension was "property," and as such amenable to the claim of the trustees. The decision was that it could not be alienated as a whole, but, as the trustees offered a fair allowance out of it, the judge said that in equity, if not in law, the balance was available for the satisfaction of creditors.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JULY.

AN OLD-STANDING question relating to the pilgrimage of Indian Mahomedan subjects to Mecca has just been decided. The Turkish Government having now announced that they will require passports from pilgrims landing at Jeddah, the Government of India has made arrangements to issue such passports gratuitously, both at the ports of embarkation and at the central stations of every district in British India; and in order to secure, as far as possible, that Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz may be properly treated after landing, arrangements have been made for the appointment of a Mahammadan gentleman as British Vice-Consul at Jeddah. It is expected that this officer will take up his duties before the commencement of the next pilgrim season.

A GREAT FLOOD is reported from Collegal, in the Madras Presidency. The Cauvery has overflowed its banks beyond precedent, and a third of the Combaconum taluq, in the Tanjore district, is under water. Many houses, and much property, have been destroyed, and great distress is reported. A general panic prevails in the district.

THE PIONEER gives the following interesting particulars regarding voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. From Calcutta to London, *via* Cape Town, the total distance is, approximately, 11,937 miles. From Calcutta to Colombo 1,370 miles have to be traversed; from Colombo to Cape Town the journey is 4,460 miles; from Cape Town to St. Vincent 3,550; from St. Vincent to London 2,557 miles. Steamers would have to coal at Colombo or Galle, at Cape Town, and at St. Vincent, on their passages. The expenditure of coal would be about 500 tons heavier for a steamer of 3,000 tons burthen proceeding home *via* the Cape than were she to go through the Canal; but she would save her Canal dues, say £1,100; whilst the extra expenditure in coals is roughly estimated at £600. The voyage round the Cape, with hard steaming, would occupy six or eight days longer than a passage through the Canal. The distance from Calcutta to London through the Canal is, approximately, 8,124 miles.

IN REPLY to a letter published in our last regarding the origin of the word "Babu" a correspondent writes:

We need not go to Italy for explanation of the word Babu. In fact Bobbo and Babu are both derived from Bopra or Bapa-father.

Younger sons of Rajas are called Babus and fifty years ago the untitled nobility of Bengal were only called Babus. Government appended the title to their gazetted officers only and the middle classes were simple *Srijuto Mahasoyas*.

I do not see why the title should not even now be raised to one of honour by bestowing it on the landed gentry and other meritorious people and calling them Babu Bahadur. It becomes objectionable in the same manner 'that Mister would be should a European Magistrate "Mistered" his European Deputy in a demi-official letter instead of sirring or de-sirring him.

THE AMIR has appointed his sons, Sardars Habibulla Khan and Nusurulla Khan joint Governors of Ghazni, with Sardars Mahomed Hassan Khan and Roshan Dil Khan as their deputies. Sirdar Mahammad Afzul Khan accompanied His Highness on a pleasure excursion to Paghman on the 22nd and 23rd.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE CANNOT feel too grateful to Mr. O'Donnell for raising in Parliament the question of imprisonment of natives at the discretion of the executive Government. The *Times of India's* London correspondent gives the following summary of the conversation on the subject:

Mr. O' Donnell certainly succeeded in obtaining the respectful attention of a considerable number of members in to one of the numerous questions which he has asked this week. Last night he asked Lord Hartington whether the exceptional laws passed against natives of India in the first year of this century still remain unrepealed, by which on a warrant from the Governor-General of India or a Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor of a presidency, any native of India can be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Government without trial, and the property of any native of India may be seized and sequestrated by the Government similarly during pleasure; and whether, if so, he intends to propose the abolition of such measure? In replying Lord Hartington pointed out that the question did not specify the regulation in respect of which information was asked for; "but it is a fact that under laws which deal with political offences the

Governor-General and the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council possess the power of imprisonment, without trial, for political offences. The property of such prisoners may be taken charge of and be administered by the Court of Wards; but there is nothing in the nature of confiscation in this proceeding; and the court accounts for the proceeds to the proprietors of the estates." Lord Hartington is not prepared to say that these powers could be safely abandoned. Mr. O'Donnell asked whether it was to be understood that any native of India could be deprived of his liberty and property by the simple order of the Viceroy or of the Governors of provinces without being entitled to demand a trial? The Marquis of Hartington was understood to say he believed that that was the case, but he could not give a definite answer to the question without notice. Thereupon Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Secretary for India whether he would take the opportunity afforded by the consolidation of the criminal law of India to confer the right of public trial upon any native who had been imprisoned under these laws for 12 months, or whose property had been sequestrated.

THURSDAY, 20TH JULY.

WE HAVE received the following notes from an esteemed correspondent:

"The *Bombay Gazette* of July the 14th makes fun of your remarks regarding the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Officiating Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court, and we are pleased that your contemporary should be amused, but we fail to see why a paper with such a keen sense of humour should not amuse its readers with articles that exhibit a less bigoted tendency.

"In the same paper we see a notice to a correspondent J. B. informing him that the Editor of the Bombay paper has not space for letters of such length as J. B. sent him, and that "correspondents should condense what they have to say in order that, first, they may have their letters published and next that when published the public may find time to read them."

At the same time the Editor finds room for half a column of remarkably weak criticism on certain leaders in the *Times of India*, which criticism he inserts in the form of a letter from one "Quidam" who it is reasonable to suppose, is intimately acquainted with the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, as otherwise, it is inconceivable why such rubbish should have been inserted in the columns of the *Gazette*, after the Editorial expression of feeling we have first quoted. The inconsistency of your contemporary is thus clearly evidenced and his jealous bias and self-sufficiency exposed in a single copy of his own paper.

But this is not a subject we wish to dilate on: papers, like individuals, are liable to err, and to be jealous of their contemporaries, and the *Bombay Gazette* in its eccentric contradictions, exhibits clearly the personal workings of the master mind that guides it. But in grieving at the natural manner of your rejoicing over the fact that the Government of India is capable of doing justice to all its servants without regard to sect, colour or race, your contemporary shows the bias that influences the English journals, and which bias, expressed as it is in Editorial type, does more to keep the conquerors and conquered apart than anything else.

You do not advocate the interests of any particular party, but merely the rights of individual members of your general community, and as there has been a good deal of partiality shown towards Europeans in past times to the detriment of natives in the matter of gifts of high appointments, you, as a native organ, most naturally rejoice in an italicised manner over the fact that at last you have secured a Government that impartiality recognises "merit" whether the recipient of the reward for merit is an Englishman or a Native of India.

Your satirical contemporary may refer to his own columns of the 13th and 14th of July and he will find the type used in his Egyptian war announcements quite as large as that used by you and rejoicing over an event of great importance to you as a nation. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, is we believe a recognised English proverb and we commend the thoughts it may produce to your contemporary.

REGARDING the present scale of salaries of the ministerial officers of the District Courts, a correspondent writes:

"Perhaps you will admit that the pay of the ministerial officers, particularly that of the translators in the District Judge's Courts, is *very* inadequate, and you will also admit that the poor hard working translators deserve every consideration of Government. They have nothing to hope for now that the judicial line is no longer open to them. But why dont they receive promotion in their own line in the High Court? Why is not the High Court staff recruited from the Mofussil translators? I know the Hon'ble Mr. Tottenham made this suggestion to Sir Richard Garth—but why is it not adopted?"

Mr. Tottenham was quite right. His suggestion ought to be adopted.

THE FOLLOWING is from a Nuddea correspondent:

The Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, I hear, has obtained the permission of Government to allow the District Magistrate to open all embankments to admit flood water to scour the surface of the land. The cessation of flood water scouring is one of the many causes of malaria ascertained by the Nuddea Fever Commission. The people, they say, made the same suggestion. The zemindars will not now have to repair or reconstruct bunds, if the people wish they will have to do it themselves. This measure, if carried out, it is feared, will injure the crops. While all this is proposed to be done for mitigating the causes of malaria, the yearly damming up of the mouth of the Kumar or Pangsa will continue—and why? To benefit the Kissengunge Ferry Toll by diverting the whole water into the Matha Bhanga. Yet this water was available to us so far back as 1822. It is a pity this simple matter attracts nobody's attention. I hope when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is on tour in this part of the country he will kindly notice this.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner's Office for a summary of the review by the Government of India of the operations of the Post Office of India during 1881-82, from which we take the following interesting facts and figures:

In 1881-82, 5665 Imperial and District Post Offices were in operation and the numbers of articles entrusted to the Post Office for delivery were, ordinary letters 127.89,916, registered letters 3,248,786 Post Cards 21,953,265, Parcels 1,152,070, Newspapers 12,526,800, Book and pattern packets ordinary 275,837, registered 5866 being a total of 169,159,823 articles. The number of Money Orders issued from the Post Office was 2,645,129.

ONE OF the beneficial postal reforms carried out last year was the reduction of the registration fee from four to two annas. At the time when this measure was introduced it was estimated that it would entail a loss of postal revenue to the extent of 2¼ lakhs but the reduction leading to an increase of registration the actual loss amounted to Rs. 1,53,000.

THOUGH THE use of post cards has increased enormously, their employment, we learn, has not led to any decrease in communications by letters. The privilege accorded to proprietors of newspapers of sending their papers free by post on pre-payment of postage at the rate of ¼ anna per paper of less than three tollahs was enjoyed for four months of the year 1881-82, and during that time of 247 out of 414 light newspapers published in India availed themselves of it.

POST OFFICE Saving Banks were in operation from 1st April 1882 and the deposits rose from rupees one lakh nine thousand and five hundred in April to upwards of seven lakhs sixty seven thousand in July 1882. The number of Post Office Savings Banks in operation is 4014.

FRIDAY, 21ST JULY.

THE VILLAGE OF NATUDA in the Nuddea District, says a correspondent, has become of late a haunt of tigers. They visit the place yearly. This year one has come a little too early and killed two persons.

A CORRESPONDENT ENQUIRES:—"Why are not the special Registrars of the Registration Department thought deserving of increased pay when their brother officers in the sub-judicial and sub-executive services are allowed large openings for promotion and increased salary. The sub-registrars originally received two hundred rupees—they now receive lesser pay including commission. Do not the importance of their work and responsibility of their office entitle them to better consideration than a salary which with commission does not bring them an income of Rs. two hundred per month? They do not want salaries as high as those of the sub-judicial and sub-executive service but a fixed income of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250."

WHILE THE Special Sub-Registrars complain as above the Rural Sub-Registrars, a letter from one of whom is before us, cry that while their special colleagues get a fixed pay and enjoy the benefit of the leave and pension rules, and are served by an establishment paid by the State, they get a commission which undergoes deduction every year, have to retain their own establishment and even to buy stationery. There is nobody to lift up his voice in their favor, and they have not the remotest prospect of promotion and advancement.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a petition which the inhabitants of Ahmedabad have addressed His Excellency the Governor of Bombay praying for the removal of their Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Fernandez. They bring some serious charges against the officer which we cannot reproduce here, but from the confidence with which the petitioners urge them we must confess they seem to be somewhat startling.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER was read before the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain by Mr. Trelamoney Saunders on the 13th June last on the Results of the Recent Survey of Palestine. He described the scientific results of the exploration of Palestine, and their great value to the historian, especially as the recent work of the exploration seemed to bring the country before the student of the present day as it appeared to the inhabitants nineteen centuries ago, and confirmed in a remarkable manner the accuracy of the Bible record.

WE HAVE before us a copy of a memorandum which the Madras Native Association have drawn up in reference to the working of the system of Local Self-Government as enunciated by the Government of India. The Association enter very minutely into the details of the scheme of Local Self-Government and propose to consider the following questions as bearing on the circumstances of each district. (1.) The area of jurisdiction to be entrusted to the several Local Fund Boards; (2.) The mode of selection of members, their qualifications, &c.; (3.) The mode of adjustment of matters of common interest between several Local Fund Boards and Municipalities; (4.) The Funds with which the Boards are to be entrusted and the purposes to which they are to be applied; (5.) The mode of conducting business; (6.) The amount of control to be retained in the hands of Government to prevent wasteful expenditure and secure efficient administration. We cannot afford more space for noticing the detailed statements and explanations which come under the above six divisions of the subject, except to say that the Madras Association shew great intelligence in taking a comprehensive view of the several matters involved in the consideration of the important subject of Local Self-Government.

SATURDAY, 22ND JULY.

WE TAKE from the Journal of the *National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have awarded to Mr. R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., the Second Scholarship in Real and Personal Property.

At the late examination held at the Inns of Court the Council of Legal Education awarded to the following gentlemen Certificates that they had satisfactorily passed a Public Examination:—Mr. C. Akilandaiya (Inner Temple), Mr. M. D. Dadysett (Middle Temple) Mr. Mati Lal Gupta, LL.B. (Middle Temple), and Mr. A. Sheshadri (Inner Temple).

The following passed in the Roman Law Examination:—Mr. M. K. Deva (Inner Temple), Mr. Syud M. Habib Ullah (Middle Temple) and Mr. S. K. Sanjana (Inner Temple.)

Mr. A. Sheshadri and Kumar Shivanath Sinha (Inner Temple); Mr. Mati Lal Gupta, LL. B. Univ. London (Middle Temple) were called to the Bar on June 21.

Mr. G. N. Chatterjee (Christ's College) has passed as 2nd Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. A. C. Sen, one of the Bengal Agricultural Scholars for 1881, stood first in his class in the late General Sessional Examination at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, in Organic Chemistry and Physics (Steam Engine), and in Agriculture he was bracketed first.

Mr. S. M. Nabi Ullah (St. John's College) has passed in the First Class in Part II. of the Previous Examination, and in the Second Class in the Additional Subjects in the University of Cambridge. Mr. N. Tyagaraja (Christ's College) has passed in the Second Class in the Additional Subjects.

Arrival.—Mr. N. B. Gundavia, from Bombay, for medical study.

Departure.—Mr. E. C. Patell, for Bombay.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Spectator* the Poona *Gayan Samaj* is the only Musical institution of Bombay, and its popularity is increasing. The recent satisfactory meeting of the *Samaj* shows how it is winning its way to European sympathy. We hear that music has been introduced into the Parsi girls' school.

IN THE Mathematical tripos, Cambridge, G. N. Chatterjee of Christ's College came out at the head of the Junior Optimes. S. Satheanadhan of Madras, who has already obtained honors in Mathematics and Philosophy, has passed the examination for the degree of L. L. M.

WE READ that the Duke of Edinburgh narrowly escaped drowning at Santiago. Whilst fishing, he missed his footing and fell into the weir, sixteen feet deep, and sank four times, and it was half an hour before he reached the shore. Had he not been a strong swimmer he must have been finished.

MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG PUNDIT, M.A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for 1883 in the Bombay University.

THE *Indian Spectator* announces that Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Kharegat, who proceeded to England last year as a Gilchrist scholar, has successfully passed the Indian Civil Service Examination, held last month. Mr. Muncherji completed his seventeenth year only last December. He was to compete for the B. Sc. Examination of the London University.

"SARAT SASI" is the title of a new drama which is lying before us for some time. It is written by Babu Nilrutton Mookerjee. It does not pretend to be an original performance so far as the story goes, but an adaptation in Bengali of Shakespeare's Mid-Summer Night's Dream. We think the work has been fairly executed. The songs are original and they do the young author much credit.

THERE WERE 216 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th July, of which 8 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 65 from fever, 23 from bowel-compiaints, 5 from suicide and accidents, 18 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 53 died between the ages of 15 days and under one year, 26 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 30·8. The death-rate is again rising.

RAI SUNDERLAL BAHADUR, Personal Assistant to the Post-Master-General, N.-W. P. has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Post-Master-General of British Burma. *Apropos* of this appointment the *Englishman* says:

This is a further development of the present Government policy, under which these important postal appoint-

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ments, for which only Europeans were hitherto eligible, are now filled up by none but Natives. Rai Sunder Lal will be the second Native Post-Master-General, the first being Rai Saligram Bahadur, who is now Post-Master-General of the North-Western Provinces.

Our contemporary seems to be half a century behind. He ought to remember that the Secretary of State has repeatedly instructed the Viceroy to give appointments to natives for which they are qualified, and with the advance of education their qualifications are increasing. Under the auspices of Lord Ripon's rule the time has come for deeds. The days for empty words have gone by. Can the Hare Street print stem the tide of progress?

IT IS STATED that the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. has resolved to introduce the elective system throughout his territories in accordance with the spirit of the Self-Government Resolution of the Government of India.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during 1879-80 (Parliamentary Paper). 2. Report on the Meteorology of India in 1880. By H. F. Blandford, F.R.S. 3. Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan. By Toru Dutt. 4. Hand-Book of Homeward Bound Travellers from India and the East (Issued by Henry S. King & Co., London). 5. Reply to Major the Hon'ble E. Baring's Budget Speech (Reprinted from the Friend of China). 6. Report of Tours in the South-Eastern Provinces in 1874-75 and 1875-76. By J. D. Beglar, Assistant, Archæological Survey. 7. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. Edited by Dr. Sircar, for June, 1882. 8. Proceedings of the Bethune Society for 1880-81. 9. An Englishman in India—a Paper read before the East India Association. By E. I. Khory Esq, Barrister-at-Law. 10. Mahabharat—Adi Parva with Sanskrit Text and Bengali translation, Part II. Published by Pratap Chunder Roya and distributed *gratis*. 11. The 19th Annual Report of the Utterpara Hitkari Sobha for 1881-82. 12. Hindu Durshana—a Bengali Journal for Magh and Falgun 1288 B. E. 13. Acharya—a Bengali Monthly, for Joista, 1289, Vol. I, No. 9. 14. Sadesh Rukshak—a new Bengali Journal, Srabun 1289.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Bengal Office:

To Calcutta, From Simla
To Bengal, From Home.
Dated the 20th July 1882.

Constantinople Board, Dickinson dissenting, have resolved to quarantine all pilgrim ships from India, five days' Camaran though with clean bills, and no suspicious cases.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Indian World*, a new weekly started in this city. It is fairly written. We heartily welcome this addition to the local press.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London July 17, MORNING.—Arabi is at Kafret Dower with a considerable force but they are in a demoralized state.

The blue jackets at Alexandria are flogging all looters they capture, The native population are most obsequious, many are starving. The ironclads *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*, with transports conveying 3,500 men, are nearing Alexandria. Cairo is quiet,

18,—At a dinner given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor in honor of Sir Salar Jang's sons, Mr. Abdul Hak, the Envoy of the Nizam of Hadarabad, in returning thanks for their health, gratefully acknowledged the remembrance of Sir Salar Jang's services, dwelt upon the benefits of British rule in India, and the loyalty of Indian subjects. He said that if Indian troops were called upon to serve in Egypt they would be as loyal as they were in Afghanistan. He pointed out in conclusion the cordial co-operation of Sir Salar Jang with the Indian Government, and shewed the rapid progress Hydrabad had made in all departments.

20, MORNING.—The House of Commons have passed through Committee the Bill respecting the arrears of rent in Ireland.

The *Times* of to-day, in a leading article, announces that owing to the hesitation displayed by the Porte respecting the despatch of troops to Egypt, definite orders will be issued to-day for the despatch of an expeditionary force. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the Indian troops will not go to Egypt until the sanction of Parliament is obtained.

20, AFTERNOON.—Mr. Gladstone gave notice of motion to-day that he will ask Parliament for an extraordinary credit in order to strengthen the British forces on the Mediterranean.

21, MORNING.—It is understood that the British Government considers the reply of the Porte to the identical note of the Powers as equivalent to a refusal to send Turkish troops to Egypt. The movement of troops in England to the ports, to be ready for embarkation, has commenced. It appears certain that Sir Garnet Wolseley will have the chief command. Eleven hundred men and a battery of artillery left Malta for Egypt yesterday.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 26th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 27th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Means of obtaining plane Polarised Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 28th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Radiant Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 29th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Sulphur.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1882.

THE MARICHARDIAR CASE.

WE have several times noticed this case at its different stages. The main issue is that the Messrs. Watson and Co. claim the chur in zemindari right, whereas the ryots contend that the Government is the landlord, that the Watsons are lessees, and that they are the actual occupiers of land with occupancy right. Disputes have been going on between the Planter-Zemindars and the ryots for a long time, and many have been the high-handed proceedings of the former. Indeed, some of these proceedings have been so outrageous as to amount to a reign of terror, and the ryots themselves wonder that such proceedings take place in broad daylight under British rule. One part of the case has been at last decided, viz., the fact of possession. Mr. Hare, the Joint-Magistrate of Rajshaye, has we must say gone into the case very carefully and patiently. He had no ordinary difficulties to contend with. If we may draw any inference from the attitude of the Collector and the Commissioner in this case, their sympathy seems to be more on the side of the planter-zemindars than that of the ryots. But Mr. Hare, the Joint-Magistrate, has steered clear of all party feeling, and has given a fair judgment. He examined no less than 500 witnesses, and upon a full and patient investigation has found both parties in possession of different plots of land. We have not space for the judgment *in extenso*, but we will give a few extracts. Mr. Hare says:

Both parties file sketch maps to explain the particulars of their claims.

Messrs. Watson & Co., claim to be in possession of these lands as their Khamarlands. The ryots claim to be in possession as cultivating ryots.

In regard to the allegation of Messrs. Watson & Co., I only remark that whereas the characteristic incident of Khamarlands cultivation by the Zemindar's own plough or hired labour it is not alleged that more than a small part of the lands in dispute have been so cultivated by Messrs. Watson & Co. It is said that for the most part the cultivation is Bhag-Jote which is described as a system under which two crops are put down together, indigo and (say) Kallie, the ryot getting the Kallie and Messrs. Watson & Co., indigo. The ryots do not admit that this is the case and say that they pay rent for their lands and it is argued that even under such a system as that of Bhag-Jote, it is more justifiable to call the tenure a service tenure than to say that the taking of the crop is a payment for hired labour and in this view I agree.

But I would observe here that on examination of the records of indigo cultivation for 80-81 I find that only about ¼th of the whole land in dispute was under indigo in that year either under Nij-Jote or Bhag-Jote. The rest of the land which was occupied at all was occupied by ryots under ordinary rent-paying tenure. I do not find any distinction made in the Zemindary accounts—between lands which are situated in the factory "Gher"—disputed lands—and other lands in the chur I find a single set of Zemindary accounts are kept for both the 'Gher' and other lands and that all rents are brought to account in these books. So far as I could observe I found that rents were not paid for lands within the 'Gher' which are put down in indigo solely but that for other crops rent is charged. Further though it has been the practice to insist that indigo shall be put down (either Bhag-Jote or Nij-Jote) on about one quarter of the area under dispute, and that in regard to the Bhag-Jote land at least the land under indigo has been usually changed yearly, still I have not a doubt—that speaking generally the ryots have held the same lands from year to year. This is shown by the evidence of witnesses, ryots, who are friendly to Messrs Watson & Co., as well as every other ryots, and it is only what I should expect as I do not believe any ryot would clear the heavy jungle on this chur, unless he anticipated getting more than one crop (and that perhaps a spring crop grown with indigo) off the land.

I must be clearly understood here to speak of the actual practice and not of the rights of the parties. The question of right is one which I am expressly debarred from enquiring into, and for all I can say authoritatively Messrs. Watson & Co., may have all the rights of a Zemindar on his Khamarlands or the ryots may have all the rights of occupancy ryots. This is real issue between the parties, but I am obliged to pass it by and to determine only the question of possession.

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The Watsons claimed possession by pointing to the sowing of the lands through their own agency The Joint-Magistrate remarks:

Now in the present case the sowing was opposed in several instances; it is broadcast sowing, the land not having been ploughed, so that the occupation was of extremely short duration; it is to a large extent a sowing of small patches here and there such as it would have been impossible to detect at the time in every case. Where the sowing is in large plots or fields, there, speaking generally, the land is quite out of sight of, sometimes one or two miles from any habitation on the chur and the view is interrupted by patches of heavy jungle. Then the sowings were made after the dispute as to possession had arisen. If it could be admitted that any sowing must necessarily give possession of the land sown then acquiring possession of a chur on the Ganges would be a simple matter and any enemy could sow tares among the corn, and then point to the tares as proving his possession.

Similarly as to ploughing during the time of the dispute. Each act must be considered as far as possible on its own merits and its effect in regard to the issue of possession valued separately.

The Joint-Magistrate in conclusion declares certain lands to be in the possession of the Messrs. Watsons and certain other lands in that of the ryots. An appeal was lodged before the High Court, which was heard by Justices Prinsep and O'Kinealy. Their Lordships remark:

Before us it has been urged that the proceedings of the Joint-Magistrate which are exceedingly voluminous and embrace the depositions of some four or five hundred people should be set aside on the ground that after recording proceedings with respect to certain quantity of land, the Joint Magistrate on the 22nd March should not have extended the enquiry simply because some ryots gave in lists claiming other lands and that separate proceedings should have been taken in regard to each ryot. But even if this was not necessary yet that the Joint-Magistrate should have determined the possession of each plot and there is no evidence at all of possession of at least five hundred ryots. Now we have seen that the proceedings which commenced in December 1881 covered the whole of the land in dispute, and this was not only not objected to by Messrs. Watson and Co., but the enquiry was started at their suggestion. Moreover the written statements which they filed on the 15th March show that they then understood the proceedings to relate to the whole subject of dispute as laid by them before the Magistrate. The facts seems to be that the Magistrate did not clearly understand with what lands he was dealing until he inspected the locality and that he was misled into supposing that his original order of the 7th March did not cover the entire disputes and accordingly passed the order of 22nd March which seems to us to be wholly unnecessary. At any rate having regard to the action taken by Mr. Abbott on behalf of Messrs. Watson & Co., we are quite clear that there has been no such irregularity in this respect which has misled them or prejudiced them in any way.

Moreover looking to the manner in which the enquiry was held by the Joint-Magistrate on the lands in dispute, that he heard evidence accompanied with actual identification of particular lands and that he proceeded on the maps given to him by the agents of Messrs. Watson. We think that the definition of the lands held respectively by each party sufficiently precise and definite without any express declaration by metes and bounds or area of the lands held by each individual ryot as against Messrs. Watson & Co.

As we have said before the same points were raised in dispute regarding the whole of these lands as between Messrs. Watson & Co., on the one hand and the ryots on the other. The lands were claimed by Messrs Watson & Co., as their Nij Jote and by the ryots as their ryoti holdings. The evidence in regard to the four hundred plots out of these lands was, in our opinion sufficient to determine the claims of Messrs. Watson & Co., to the possession of the whole of the lands in dispute. The points raised in this case seem to be similar to those decided by a Division Bench of this Court in a case decided on the 21st December and we concur in the opinion therein expressed. The entire lands in dispute were covered by the same set of circumstances and therefore it was unnecessary, it was held, in that case, for the Magistrate to deal separately with the possession of each plot whether it was in the possession of Messrs. Watson & Co., or of some particular ryot. It was sufficient for the purposes of the present case that he should apply the facts found with regard to the 400 plots to the entire area with respect to the character of Messrs. Watson & Co's. possession of and that he should demarcate the boudary line of lands found to be in their Khas possession. It might no doubt have been more regular to specify the person in possession each particular piece of land, but it was hardly possible to do so in this case and we think that Messrs. Watson & Co., were not materially prejudiced by the Magistrate's procedure or that we should be justified in setting aside these proceedings. At the same time we think that Magistrate should avoid as far as possible in dealing with so large an area as over 10,000 bighas in one proceeding under section 530 Code of Criminal Procedure and in the present case we would observe that there were means afforded for dealing with this matter in four distinct cases on the four separate Police reports and petitions made by Mr. Abbott.

In conclusion we cannot but express our regret and surprise that this matter should not have been terminated at its very inception by the direct action of the Collector of the District. We have been told in the course of the argument that proceedings for the settlement of these churs were in progress, the old settlement with Messrs Watson & Co., having come to an end. With this before him and with the knowledge of the disputes relating to the occupation of the land of the chur between Messrs. Watson & Co., and the ryots from which a serious breach of the peace was apprehended, we are surprised to find that in the interests of the peace and tranquillity of the residents of a large tract of country the District Magistrate, who is also Collector of the District, should not have interposed as a Revenue officer and at once ended a dispute the continuation of which was certain to end in serious loss by interference with the course of cultivation and was not unlikely to cause a breach of the peace.

Thanks to the High Court the ryots have at last got some modicum of justice. But the effect of it will be only temporary. Their future depends entirely upon the settlement of the lands. The High Court has rebuked the Collector for not settling the lands speedily. But what can the poor Collector do? Both the Commissioner and the Board seem to be against the ryots, and the Collector cannot take any independent action. We will consider the Resolution of the Board of Revenue on the question of settlement in the next article.

THE MARICHARDIAR SETTLEMENT.

WE have given above the judgment of the High Court in the case between the ryots and their planter-zemindars. We will now notice the Resolution of the Board of Revenue on the question of the Settlement. The Resolution runs as follows :

RESOLUTION.

Read the 4 following petitions from the Ryots of Marichardiar, praying that the estate may either be held khas or ryotwari settlement be made instead of resettling it with Messrs. Watson and Co., who are oppressive landlords.

1. Petition of Alam Kabiraj and others received on 16th June 1881.

2. Do. of Tenants of char Marichardiar received on 20th June 1881.

3. Do. of Alam Kabiraj and others received on 11th February 1882.

4. Do. Do. Do. received on 31st March 1882.

It has been impossible for the Board to pass orders disposing of these 4 petitions until the complicated facts connected with the accreted lands known as "Marichardiar" were cleared up. Enquiry has shown that they have hitherto been very imperfectly understood.

2. With his letter of 6th June the Commissioner of Rajshahi has now submitted a note in which the facts are already set out, after a protracted enquiry into the whole matter from the time of the first discovery of these alluvial lands by the Dearah Survey as being liable to assessment under Act IX. of 1847, and the Board have submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor their views as to how the lands in question should now be dealt with for settlement purposes—*vide* Board to Government No. 362 dated 13th June 1882.

3. From the papers above mentioned, it will be seen that these petitions are founded on the impression that Messrs. Watson and Co. have held the last settlement with no other status than that of Izardars of lands the property of Government. The intricate history of the case now ascertained shews that this impression is erroneous. When the survey brought to light the existence of these lands as liable to assessment under Act IX. of 1847, Messrs. Watson and Co., were found to be actually in possession of them, and were accordingly admitted to engage for payment of the Revenue.

4. Their possession of different portions of the land is on different titles. Some they held admittedly as lessees and assignees of private zemindars, others in virtue of their own proprietary right as zemindars of the riparian lands to which the newly formed lands had become annexed, others again they hold on a claim that the zemindari right has passed to them by adverse possession.

5. The Government is in the position of zemindar of 4 riparian Towji estates only out of the 6 which have a share in the main land of village Nowsara Sultanpore, *i. e.*, it is proprietor of one of the estates, and holds 3 others (which are temporarily settled) under khas management for some reason It does not claim proprietory status in either of the other maintained villages concerned (Rajapur or Joteashai) from which the proprietory right over the newly formed lands was originally derived.

6. Under these circumstances if the Collector has really ousted the Watsons from the possession which they held (partly on an unquestionable zemindari title, partly on color of a zemindari title acquired by adverse possession and limitation, although this may be disputed, and partly as acknowledged representatives and assignees of other private zemindars), he appears to have gone beyond his powers under the settlement law as explained in the Board's report to Government.

7. No further orders are required on these petitions than a reference to that report.

(Sd.) H. L. DAMPIER.

12th June 1882.

Copy forwarded by the Collector of Rajshahi, to Babu Ananda Chundra Sannyal, Muktear on behalf of the Ryots for information.

When we see Mr. Dampier's name attached to a document, we take it for granted that the matter has been closely and carefully sifted, that arguments on both sides have been duly weighed, and that nothing but unalloyed justice has been done in the case. But in this instance we have been sorely disappointed with Mr. Dampier's proceedings. He has been evidently misled by the reports of the local officers or confounded by the complicated character of the case. We are not a little surprised that Mr. Dampier refused to give a hearing to the ryots. We have given above the copy of the Resolution forwarded to the Muktear of the ryots. Another copy was forwarded to their Vakil, and the last-mentioned copy contains the following remark: "The question is not now in a stage in which the Board think it necessary to hear argument either on behalf of Messrs. Watson and Co., other claimants to be admitted to settlement, or the ryots." Surely we did not for a moment expect that Mr. Dampier would refuse to give a hearing to the parties, never mind at what stage the case might have been. On the other hand compare the date of the report of the Commissioner and that of the Board to Government, and you will see at once how hastily Mr. Dampier must have disposed of the matter. The Commissioner's report is dated the 6th June, which must have reached the Board on the 7th or the 8th idem, while the Board's report to Government is dated the 12th idem, and Mr. Dampier could not have taken more than two or three days to unweave the tangled web of this case, though the first petition had been submitted on the 20th June 1881. It would be unjust to attribute this haste to Mr. Dampier's desire to hurry home. It must have been owing to haste that Mr. Dampier overlooked certain important facts such as we note below: It is quite true, as we are informed, that Messrs. Watson & Co. like many other zemindars in the neighbourhood possessed shares in many original villages of which the chur Marichardiar is re-formation. But in 1869 the Government took possession of the chur, and disregarding the claims of all other landholders settled the *whole* chur with the Watsons. The Company then took the lease of the chur under a regular document, and whatever past right they had had they waived it in order to get an exclusive possession of the whole chur and to turn out the other proprietors. That done and the Government having continued this state of things from 1869 to this day, it is rather strange that the Government should now feel doubtful of its own right. The result is that both the rival zemindars and the ryots are equally sufferers from this freak of Government!

Messrs. Watson and Co. having failed to get a renewal of their lease, have revived their old rights and brought forward new ones. But surely they cannot legally do this when they have accepted their status as lessees of Government. As for equity the ryots should certainly have it on their side more than the Watsons. During the time the chur has been in the possession of Government, the ryots would have undoubtedly acquired a right of occupancy had it been under a private landlord. So what we had hinted at before, to wit, that the Company will probably set up new rights independent of Government to neutralize the power of Government to redress the grievances of the ryots, has actually come to pass through the support of the local authorities, the Commissioner being the most prominent among them. Long before 1866 the Watsons had declared that they held the chur on behalf of Government. From that time up to date the ryots knew Government as their proprietor. But alas! they know not now who their landlord is. We believe the case is now before the Lieutenant-Governor. May we venture to express a hope that Mr. Thompson will go into the facts of the case carefully and patiently and deal out even-handed justice to both the planter-landlords and the ryots. The impression among the ryots, ignorant as they are, seem to be that might has triumphed over right. We hope Mr. Thompson's decision will dispel that impression.

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LORD GREY ON IRELAND.

LORD GREY'S able and thoughtful paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on Ireland demands the careful and attentive consideration of all sincere well-wishers of that country. His Lordship points out with great force the succession of mistakes into which both Liberals and Conservatives have fallen in their conduct of Irish affairs. The position which he takes up is that in 1868 Ireland was fairly tranquil and prosperous; and that from that year onward things have been changing for the worse, owing to the new departure in Irish policy. He compares the present condition of Ireland with what it was in 1868. In the session of 1868 there was a long debate in the House of Commons on the state of Ireland, in the course of which Lord Mayo who was then Irish Secretary, distinctly told the House that agrarian outrages had almost ceased in that country; and that the Fenian conspiracy had been successfully dealt with by the Government. He further stated that general order prevailed throughout the country, and showed that the material condition of the Irish people was improving. The accuracy of this description of the then state of Ireland was not questioned by Mr. Gladstone, who at the time was leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Lord Grey does not, however, consider that the condition of Ireland in 1868 was altogether satisfactory. His Lordship writes: —"Although there had been a marked improvement in the condition of the Irish people after the crushing calamity of the potato famine had been got over, there still remained serious evils to be deplored. The disaffection which had been manifested by the abortive Fenian conspiracy continued to prevail widely among certain classes. The comparative rarity of agrarian outrages which had afforded a just subject of congratulation to Lord Mayo, had not lasted long enough to warrant a confident belief that they would not again increase, or that the causes which had led to them had been effectually removed. And although it was no longer true that taking Ireland as a whole, the population was a very poor one, still much at all times, with deep distress in bad season, continued to prevail in certain districts." Thus the chief evils under which Ireland was suffering in 1868 were according to Lord Grey, two—disaffection and poverty. The disaffection which prevailed among the Irish people cannot, in His Lordship's opinion, be altogether attributed to their not having enjoyed a greater share of material comfort. He believes that the disaffection of some classes in 1868 was, to a great extent, an evil inheritance from centuries of misgovernment. He observes: "The penal laws against Roman Catholicism, the regulations by which Irish commerce was unjustly impeded during the last century, and the various bad laws badly administered by a corrupt Government, which had pressed so heavily on the Irish peasantry up to the time of the union, could not but leave deep traces in the minds of the people. There had been a great improvement in the spirit of the Government after Ireland was brought under the direct authority of the Imperial Parliament; but the recollection of the former oppressive system could not be soon obliterated more especially as—in spite of the sincere desire which was undoubtedly felt by all parties in Parliament, and in the country to promote the welfare of Ireland—it took many years to get rid by degrees of the abuses which prevailed there, only real political grievance which in Lord Grey's thinking existed in England in 1868 was the maintenance of a wealthy church establishment for the exclusive benefit of a small minority of the people.

In 1866 a Liberal Administration with Mr. Gladstone as its leader in the House of Commons had resisted motions for the relief of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. But when Mr. Gladstone's Administration was formed in 1869 a new policy for Ireland was adopted, and one of its first acts was the disestablishment of the Irish Church. This was followed by the Land Act of 1870. Lord Grey urges strong objections against these bad measures. His Lordship does not deny that the maintenance of a wealthy church establishment for the exclusive benefit of a minority of the population was a

grave injustice, and that in 1868 the grievance stood in urgent need of redress. Nevertheless, Lord Grey deplores the course that was taken by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, because he is convinced that it has had no small share in producing the evils under which Ireland is now suffering. The passing of the Irish Church Bill, Lord Grey asserts, was the signal for a display of increased hostility towards the English connexion, and its extension to classes which had not been previously infected by it. The important question is, what alternative course Lord Grey has to recommend for remedying the injustice involved in an arrangement by which a small minority of Protestants had a church maintained for them by a national endowment. His Lordship thinks that a policy of "levelling up," instead of "levelling down," should have been adopted in 1869, and that some provision should have been made by the State for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. He does not believe that the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland would not have accepted any aid from the State. If some such arrangement had been made the injustice under which Ireland was suffering would have been remedied, while at the same time the necessity for making a sweeping change would have been averted. But Lord Grey forgets that two blacks cannot make one white, and that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was a bare act of justice and nothing more, and we are sorry to see a veteran and high-minded statesman like Lord Grey condemning it on political and prudential considerations. The Irish Church Bill must be approved on the abstract grounds of justice and morality. Lord Grey condemns it, because the measure has not produced the results which were expected from it. It is always easy to be wise after the event. We, however, agree with Lord Grey in thinking that the Land Act of 1870 was a mistake. It was an attempt to bribe the malcontents in Ireland—an attempt which, as might have been expected, has utterly failed. Lord Grey rightly holds that the law which regulated the relations between landlords and tenants in 1870 required amendment. The real faults of the law as it then stood should have been found out and corrected. The Land Act which was in force in 1870 was that which was known as Lord Cardwell's Act of 1860. This measure had been carried by an administration of which Mr. Gladstone and most of those who were his colleagues in 1870 had been members. Lord Cardwell's Act entirely altered the whole system of the old laws on the subject and expressly declared that for the future the relations between landlords and tenants would rest solely upon contract. But although the Act adopted the sound principle of recognising contract as the basis of relations of landlords and tenants, it was disfigured by many serious faults. It did not provide means for ascertaining the terms of contracts that had been entered into. It discouraged written contracts, and the grant of leases for terms of years. These defects in the law naturally tended to create disputes between landlords and tenants, and there were no means provided for the prompt and cheap decision of these disputes. Instead of rectifying the defects of the law as it then stood, Mr. Gladstone's Land Act of 1870 proceeded on opposite principles. That took away altogether the freedom of contract with regard to small holdings. Lord Grey remarks :—"Instead of being confined to the legitimate object of protecting Irish tenants from the injustice which they were admitted to be liable, and of maintaining the rights of property whilst guarding against their abuse, the Act in question set these rights openly aside, and by an arbitrary exercise of authority took away from the legal owners of land and gave to others no small proportion of its value. Instead of dealing with individual cases according to their several merits, and only awarding to each tenant what was found to be fairly due to him, the Act conferred on all tenants indiscriminately a right to compensation for disturbance, and thus gave them a sort of joint property in the land with those whom the law had hitherto declared to be its absolute owners." All proprietors of land were made liable to claims from their tenants which largely diminished its value. The money value of what has been transferred by the Act of 1870 from the owners to the occupiers of land has been estimated by some at thirty millions sterling and by others at double this amount, or even more.

But even this measure of confiscation failed to produce a better state of things in Ireland. Lord Grey shows that the economical as well as the political results of the measure have been very bad. Instead of tending to make the population of Ireland either more prosperous or more contented, its effect has been precisely the reverse. The Land Act of 1870, to use Lord Grey's language, "was like the first taste of blood to a young tiger." Hardly had it been passed when a cry was raised that more must be done for tenants, and a succession of bad seasons which brought back distress made the demand for further relief at the expense of the landlords more formidable. The Land League was organised, and the "abolition of landlordism" was announced to be the end which it had in view. At the time of the passing of the Land Act of 1870 Mr. Gladstone had asserted in the most emphatic terms that it was to be a final measure and that landlords need not fear any new demand upon them. But again a Land Bill was introduced in 1881, the most important provisions of which were the very same proposals which had been made in 1870, and then rejected on the advice of Mr. Gladstone. Some of the clauses of the Act of 1881 have already been found to be unworkable and have become inoperative. The part of the Act which provides for fixing judicial rents for farms has hopelessly broken down, and what is worse, it has been a new source of discord between landlords and tenants, embittering them even more than before against each other. The clauses dealing with arrears of rent have not done the work expected from them, and a Bill has been introduced to deal with the arrears question in a new way; and something will have to be done to make the purchase clauses operative. As regards the Coercion Act, Lord Grey considers it to have been an unwise and objectionable measure. It cannot be denied that Irish disaffection has increased with each new attempt at so-called remedial legislation. Lord Grey holds that nothing would contribute so much to diminish the number of evictions for non-payment of rent, and to mitigate the violent animosities which have been kindled by the action of the Government and of Parliament between the owners and occupiers of land, as the repeal of the unjust and unworkable provisions of the Land Act of 1881 for fixing judicial rents. In this view we fully agree.

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

THE Mysore Administration Report for 1880-81 treats of the last year of British rule in Mysore, the young Chief of that State having been installed on the 25th of March 1881. On that memorable day which marks an epoch in the history of British India the English Administration of Mysore which had lasted for half a century came to a close, and the State was restored to its rightful Prince. The report purports to afford a short review of "the history of the past 50 years during which the Government of India have governed Mysore by commission." Such a history, if it had been faithfully and accurately written, would have been a most interesting and instructive record; but this portion of the report is grievously disappointing. Sir Mark Cubbon has left his mark upon Mysore; but the system of administration which he so skilfully devised and so successfully worked did not find favour with his successors. He ruled Mysore for 26 years with an amount of ability, judgment and prudence which cannot be sufficiently admired. He, it is needless to to say, knew the people placed under his rule thoroughly, and he sympathised with their feelings, wants and wishes. Even Sir James Gordon is constrained by the very force of facts to admit that a great deal had been accomplished during Sir Mark Cubbon's Administration "with prudence and judgment, and in a very quiet and unpretending manner;" and that "as long as Sir Mark Cubbon remained, any radical change in the constitution of the commission or the form or method of administration, was stoutly resisted." Lord Dalhouse left on record his deliberate opinion that it was to Sir Mark Cubbon's ability and judgment and his vigilant superintendence that the British Government mainly owed its success in ruling Mysore. But the excellent system on which this able and successful statesman worked was ridiculed by his successor as "the patriarchal system;" and a new method of administration was inaugurated. Sir Mark Cubbon was looked upon as not up to the mark, and his policy was, as a matter of course, reversed by his successors, who were guided by fresh and progressive ideas. What the effects of the new system have been upon Mysore and its people, is too well known to require any thing more than bare mention.

The report under notice is a record of the administration during an uneventful year of a small State, and as such, it does not posses much interest, Nevertheless, some of the facts and figures contained in the report demand more than a passing notice. The work of the Inam Commission of Mysore was concluded during the year under review. The Commission was formed in 1868 and its operations naturally created much heart-burning and discontent. It was declared that no revenue-free grants would be deemed valid subsequent to 1831, that were not sanctioned by the British authorities, and that for all grants of antecedent date proof of validity would be required. "There were at that time," we are told, "various tenures of inams. In some instances of Inam grants there were *sunnads*; in others there were none; in some a hereditary title without restriction as to the heirs and powers of alienating land were distincty adverted to in the *sunnads*; white in others no mention was made of such privileges. Again, excess holding were the rule, and there were a vast number of cases where it was known that land had been surreptitiously occupied and held for a long time." Some idea of the difficulty of the tax entrusted to the Commission could be formed when it is remembered that the dates of the *sannads* which came within its scope "ranged from the fifteenth century to the present era, the grants having been made by Anegandi Rajahs, the Kiladi Ikkeri and Nagar Chiefs; Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sultan, Dewan Purnia, and the late Maharaja, respectively." The results achieved by the Commission during the thirteen years of its work have been the resumption of 11,052 acres of rent-free land and of 5,147 rupees worth of cash grants. The acreage resumed yields a net assessment of Rs. 44,292. These results have been obtained at an expenditure of 9½ lakhs of rupees, the total cost of the Inam Commission. As the British Government was governing Mysore in trust for its rightful Prince and as the restoration of the State had been decided upon, the work of the Inam Commission should have been suspended till the young chief's installation. The Native Raj should have been left to confirm or resume the rent-free grants made by its predecessor.

The working of the various Departments of the Administration was fairly satisfactory during the year under report. Mysore seems to be gradually recovering from the disastrous effects of the great famine of 1877-78. The mortality caused by the famine is estimated in this report at 1,172,548 souls. The revenue of the State had reached 110½ lakhs before the famine, but the present revenue is 104 lakhs, and Sir James Gordon thinks that for some time to come it cannot be expected greatly to exceed the latter figure. The diminution of crime was a necessary consequence of a good season. But the large decrease in litigation which amounts to no less than 20 per cent,—the total number of suits filed in 1879, and 1880 respectively, being 17,203 and 21,475—has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The Chief Commissioner attributes it to "the operation of the insolvency provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure"; and then observes :—"Generally speaking a reduction of litigation may be accepted as an indication of stock trade, and it may be fairly prosperous but, at any rate, of quiet times; and in this respect a certain amount of confirmation is derived from the record of registration work during the year; for though it is true that the total number of registrations effected shows a

small increase, yet that is due to an advanced appreciation of the benefits of registration, as is shown by the advance being entirely in deeds affecting small immoveable properties of less than Rs. 100 in value, the registration of which is optional, while a decrease in the number of deeds relating to the properties of higher value shows that, at the same time, the total number of transfers of property was in all probability less." We confess we do not understand this explanation. One of the important administrative measures adopted during the year under review was the reconstitution of the district police and taluk magistracy. The Amildar, corresponding to the Tahsildar of Northern India and the Mamlutdar of Western India, was deprived of his judicial and police powers, leaving him only his collectorate powers. The judicial functions of the Amildar were made over to a Munsiff, and his police powers to a Police Inspector. The withdrawal of police powers from the Amildar was a move in the right direction. But we are sorry to see that the Amildars have been given back their police powers and duties. Sir James Gordon says that the experiment of depriving Amildars of their police powers has not been successful. It should have been fully and clearly explained how and why the experiment proved unsuccessful. In the absence of such an explanation, we are unable to form a correct opinion on the subject. The Amildar should, to our thinking, be invested with only magisterial and collectorate powers like the Tahsildar in Northern India; but he should have nothing to do with the catching of thieves or with the administration of civil justice.

THE COMMISSARIAT CASE.

FOR some time past considerable sensation was made by the alleged discovery of a series of scandalous Commissariat frauds. The Police machinery was set in motion, and proceedings both legal and illegal were taken to ferret out suspected criminals. A sort of reign of terror was established. A huge sacrifice was brought up in the person of Rai Bahadur Anup Sing, the great Commissariat contractor. The trial was held by Colonel Beadon, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, whose judgment completely exonerates the accused. After carefully sifting the facts of the case he says, "the accused in this case has, for a great number of years, filled the important office of Commissariat purchasing Agent of supplies. He is a man of high repute, possessing a great number of testimonials from officers of high rank in the army, and in his own department, all of which certify to his having borne continuously an excellent character, and to his having rendered invaluable services to the State, on ordinary and extraordinary occasions. As a final reward for these good services, both in cantonment and in the field, he was honored by the Government of India, on the 21st January 1881, with the coveted title of Rai Bahadur. What happened after this date, tending to lower Anup Sing's reputation and to cast suspicion upon him, I know not; for this Mr. Berrill, the prosecuting officer, has not attempted to explain: but, one day, in July last, Anup Sing suddenly found himself the object of mistrust; his every book and paper seized and taken from him; and, as a result, this charge of the abstract offence of bribe-giving. In 1880-81 Anup Sing was the Head Commissariat providing Agent for supply at Jhellum, the then terminus of the railway, where Commissariat business, owing to the Afghan war, was simply enormous. It is hinted by Mr. Berrill, the police officer who inquired into, and who has conducted this case, that during the period above alluded to, Anup Sing systematically bribed, in order to obtain their good will and favor, a number of Government officials, the Jhelum tehsildar Mojib-ud-din in particular. Mojib-ud-din has been found guilty by the Magistrate of Jhelum of taking three specific items as bribes from Anup Sing, and this conviction having been obtained, the Government prosecutor proceeded to charge the Rai Bahadur, before the same officer, as a giver or abetter of receipt of the bribes. The counsel for Anup Sing objected to his client's case being disposed of at Jhelum, and so the Chief Court transferred it to this. In my trial of this case, I have looked as little as I could into Colonel Parson's record, in order to keep my mind free from any prejudices such conduct might induce." He then continues:

The theory of the prosecution, as I understand it, is this—that Anup Sing, who had to procure by purchase, locally, very large supplies of everything for the Commissariat and Transport, including bhusa and green fodder, did, on three specific occasions, *viz.*, the 8th July 1880, the 4th December, and 16th April following, pay as bribes to the Tehsildar of Jhelum the sums of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, in order to induce that officer, under his official signature, to render or alter prices current so as to give dearer rates than those prevailing in the market, in order that Anup Sing might, with these prices current as vouchers, obtain illicit profits—presumably large—from those officers of Government in the Commissariat department who were entrusted with the check and payment of his bills. It is alleged that, in return for these bribes, the Tehsildar did, in point of fact tamper with and alter his vernacular nerriknamas in respect to bhusa and green fodder; and I fancy, it is assumed that Anup Sing made considerable profits in consequence; but I cannot find that this assumption of fact is deposed to in evidence, or that any attempt has been made to prove it.

To support the theory of the prosecution, I agree with the counsel for the defence that the following facts had to be established and proved:—

1st.—That Anup Sing was paid on prices current submitted by himself in support of his bills.

2nd.—That he was paid at the prices prevalent in the tehsil.

3rd.—That the altered entries in the tehsil register do not represent the fair market value, on dates given, of the articles priced.

4th.—That the alteration in prices current of September, October, and November 1880 were made by the tehsildar, on payment by Anup Sing of the three items specified as bribes.

The Deputy Commissioner has categorically examined the four points and found them all in favour of the accused.

He thus concludes:

Upon the whole, then, there seems to me to be really no case against Anup Sing, but one of suspicion concerning his books and the tehsil nerriks, that he paid to have them altered; there is nothing to shew that he gained anything by the alteration, or that his charges were ever anything but fair; on the contrary, it is in evidence that the man was often put to greatest straits to meet the requirements of Government; that he had to buy frequently at much dearer prices than those recorded as prevailing while generally speaking, he was a lakh to a lakh and thirty thousand in credit with Government, and had besides to keep up large supplies in anticipation of wants. We have the testimony of his direct superior officer that, in this crisis, Anup Sing, so far as he, Captain Christopher, knows and believes, acted fairly, and may I not add nobly? As regards the intercepted letters, though they suggest that payments were demanded for the supply of prices current from the tehsil, it does not follow that payments were made; or if they were, that the nerriks to be supplied and got were false. We all know how proverbially corrupt are tehsil underlings, and it is not surprising to find, in letters from Anup Sing's agent to himself, that allusion is made to the extortionate attempts on the part of the tehsil office to levy black mail.

Anup Sing leaves my court, so far as this inquiry is concerned, a man against whom nothing criminal has been elicited.

Thus the case has wholly collapsed. But what reparation can be made to Rai Bahadur Anup Sing for the trouble, expenses, and indignity to which he has been subjected? Here was a man, who was only the other day honored by Government for loyal services, who as the Deputy Commissioner says was often put to the greatest straits to meet the requirements of Government and that at a time of the greatest need, and yet he was put on a trial in a criminal court on mere suspicion. We know that grave abuses prevail in the Commissariat Department, but when a man is put on his trial, there ought to be good and sufficient legal evidence against him. The collapse of the case against Anup Sing is a serious reflection upon the Lahore Police and executive.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE ON EDUCATION.

WE have read with the greatest pleasure the evidence of Dr. French, the Bishop of Lahore, before the Education Commission. It is marked by a spirit of independence, breadth of mind, liberality of sentiment, and strong common sense not ordinarily met with among the Indian clergy. Like many other strong-minded men His Lordship thinks that the education which stops at the three Rs. is not worthy of the name. He said:

It by no means appears to me a self-evident fact that a smattering of knowledge is valuable to the masses, and improves the character of men, except where, as in European countries, there has been for a long period a permeating and leavening influence of intelligence and enlightenment, from the reading and thinking classes down to the lower—from those, I mean, whose position and means and reasonable hopes of advancement and higher mental endowments than usual attract them towards education and create a yearning for it, which leads both them and afterwards growing numbers through their means, to claim and demand it, as having been gradually prepared for it, and in a position to make good use of it. The popular cry among enthusiastic Englishmen (at home chiefly) for mass education in India seems to me mainly to arise from the same mistaken notion which has continually been liable to arise, that the same treatment must (under wholly different and almost contrary circumstances) be equally useful for two great countries. One of these *contrary* circumstances is that the elementary books available in the one country are of the richest, most varied, useful, and attractive description, and in the other are of the meagrest and most paltry character, which would be of less consequence if these opened the door to higher vernacular departments, in which the mental pabulum supplied was of a more elevating and improving character. It would appear to me therefore (so far as I can judge) that it is far more important at present to labour for the enrichment and imparting more strength, and beauty and substance, and breadth of scope to the vernacular literature by an expansion of the Educational Department, by summoning from England as well as employing out here men of the highest calibre of mind and stamp of character to devote themselves to this branch of preliminary effort. The approval and encouragement of Government, with rich rewards for signal services in this direction, might in a very few years effect a surprising and most welcome change with God's blessing.

Again:

Even if all that is alleged in favour of mass education were borne out by fact, it seems almost like practising mockery and derision on the people to force it upon them with the instruments and appliances of education (in the way of books) in the rawest and crudest stage of progress. Surely such a sweeping measure deserves to be carried out after most thoughtful and heedful preparation, so as that the food on which we invite them to feast, summoning them with a blair of trumpets from far and near, should not be of the most ill-cooked and indigestible materials, or, still worse, devoid of all solidity and nutriment. when a man like Archbishop Whately devoted his original and transcendent powers to write books for little children, bringing down fragments at least of deepest truths to the level of the most popular and childlike comprehension, and men like Thirlwall and Whewell delighted (not to speak of Faraday and Huxley) to cause science to talk intelligibly and charmingly to children, we seem to have indications supp ied us, and high hopes awakened and inspired of what may yet be accomplished by the Government's taking advantage of the new devotion and enthusiasm which has taken possession of the leading young aspirants to Honours in our English Universities—the desire, that is, to kindle amongst the masses in our large towns first, and through them in the country at large, a thirst for the noblest and most practically beneficial discoveries of science, the richest mental and literary culture; above all, the thirst for truth, goodness, and self-sacrifice.

It is clear that, in order to work steadily and efficiently on these lines, it would not be possible for Government to take its hand off the higher education at present, except so far as to avail itself of the most approved and best appointed voluntary agencies, *simultaneously with its own.* If some of these voluntary agencies were of a large-minded and generous *Christian character,* honouring (as did St. Paul) all that was good and true in the *ancient classics of the country,* and bringing both one and other (as also does St. Paul) to the test of that law and judgment which are deepest and firmest-rooted in the breast of man, none would appreciate

this more than the better classes of the Natives themselves, or support the Government in freely and gladly employing these voluntary agencies more than they. They are, in the main, prepared to act on the principle, "By their fruits ye shall know them." In whichsoever direction the highest ethical results follow, I am persuaded the Government is safe in advancing with no timid and half-hearted course. If the Government is not ashamed of avowing this, the best of our subjects will not be slow in appreciating it, and will feel themselves bound to follow, to the best of their capacity, in the same steps, and aim at the same results. Few rivalries could be so honourable or useful as this. Government Examiners will be justified (without touching on religious dogma) in proposing questions on, or giving instruction in, the highest ethics. To allow the various religions of the country to be taught in Government Schools under State sanction would be clearly impracticable and out of the question (though some petitioners ask that this may be allowed), as it would be clearly contrary to the terms of the Queen-Empress's original proclamation, on the faith of which Christian men, loyal to their convictions, render service to the State. There is no difficulty in avoiding this, and the very suspicion of it, which has been widespread, has distressed and alienated both Christian minds and others of our non Christian fellow-subjects.

In the main, the counsel I have ventured thus far to offer would be in favour of restraining the hand of the Government from too precipitate an extension of mass education, until the instruments ready to hand are in greater perfection, both in the way of books and of teachers, and of an improved moral influence working down from the upper institutions on the lower. So the people would come to value our education more, and to see a valid and appreciable reason for its wider extension; and the burdens laid on them for its cost, instead of being oppressive, would be light, if not welcome. So, instead of the invidiousness of strain and pressure, they would go along with us by degrees, if not before us, in seeking to secure what they were convinced would be a blessing.

How liberal and at the same time how sensible! We will make a few more extracts:

Q. 13.—Does a strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality require the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of Schools and Colleges?

A. 13.—By no means, so long as the sacred books are not taught in Government Schools or Colleges, except *possibly* such portions as the proverbs and the Sermons on the Mount, and corresponding passages in other books, which are irrespective of the creeds and formulas of the various religions to which the books belong. But here the utmost caution would be needed; and it would be better perhaps that these should not be read *out* of the sacred books in the State class-room, but in compilation of ethics, such as are proposed. Where there are no classical books except sacred books, as is almost the case with Hebrew and Sanskrit (except the drama of the latter), then the books would be read and learnt at home, and in private schools and colleges; and the examinations take place in the University with simple reference to the structure and grammar of the language, and the secular history, manners, and customs of the people &c.

Q. 17.—How far would Government be justified in withdrawing from any existing School or College, in places where any class of the population objects to attend the only alternative institution on the ground of its religious teaching?

A. 17.—I should say they would not be justified, if the students were *compelled* to be present at the hours of religious teaching, or undue occasion were taken from the relation in which boys and masters stood to each other to put pressure upon, and so invade the sacred rights of conscience. If boys voluntarily and under no undue influence or pressure, enquired of their masters, this should not be regarded as a disqualifying constraint.

The more we reflect on the spirit in which the Bishop of Lahore gave his evidence, the greater the respect we feel for his Lordship. This spirit is so rare in India that we wish to hold it up as an examplar to the Indian clergy and missionaries, many of whom we are sorry to say are noted for narrow-mindedness and bigotry.

COLONEL MEDLEY'S LECTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I HAVE JUST been reading the *precis* of a lecture given at Simla by Colonel Medley on the condition of India thirty years ago, and I find myself attracted by the following words which he is stated to have uttered.

Speaking of the present day the lecturer alluded to "the change for the worse in customs of hospitality; the increasing habits of extravagance; and the feeling of estrangement between the dominant and subject races, an estrangement which the lecturer said, *was the fault of the natives themselves.* The native Press and the literary teaching of the day was merely of exotic origin; and the latter should be replaced by the teaching of science."

Now sir, what the learned lecturer meant by suggesting that native editors should relinquish their duties and turn their minds to scientific studies, is alone known to the exalted lecturer himself, but in talking such unmitigated nonsense he has unmistakeably proved his personal animus against natives, and the native Press, and conclusively shown that the estrangement between the dominant and subject races is not as he asserts the fault of the natives.

Like "Kosmos" of the London newspaper the *World*, my acquaintance is not small, and I know the Colonel sufficiently well to have formed some idea of his ability and personal qualifications.

I confess I have never loved him, but to do him justice he is a man who has succeeded in impressing on many the superiority of his judgment over that of the multitude, and his intimate acquaintance with subjects not known to the common herd. This being the case, his statement that the estrangement between natives and Europeans is the fault of the natives may give rise to erroneous impressions in the minds of Europeans and influence the native mind to such an extent that the breach may possibly be widened instead of lessened.

We none of us deny that there *is* a feeling of antagonism between the two races, but the more sensible on both sides recognise how foolish and useless this feeling is, and how necessary it is for our country's good to eradicate it.

I have already discussed the matter in your columns, and I think I have shown that the difficulty of cohesion in social matters, viz., eating, drinking, and amusements rests solely on the fact that we have not been educated in the indulgence of similar animal tastes.

Take a score of Indian babies and a score of English babies and exchange them, educate the Indians in England and the English in India under Hindoo-Mahomedan supervision, and you will find the white skinned English will be at the age of sixteen or twenty pucka Mahomedans or Hindoos in thought, feeling, and ideas; and the little Indian babies will have developed into Englishmen and women, with all the thoughts, fancies, and tastes, peculiar to Englishmen.

This being the case I cannot understand how Colonel Medley can say that it is the fault of the native that this feeling of antagonism is sustained between the races. If that gentleman had been educated as a Hindoo or a Mahomedan, he would understand that it is as unpleasant for one of that caste to accept the English style of hospitality of an Englishman as it is for an Eglishman to accept the native style of hospitality of the native. But there *are* ways of showing hospitality and so increasing friendly and social relations between the varied nationalities and religious communities of India that all might adopt without the slightest chance of offending each other's prejudices.

Natives have adopted several of these ways, though *per contra* few Europeans have. For instance, the more wealthy among the native community *have* made advances, and pandered to the peculiar tastes of Europeans by giving him dinner parties, dances, and entertainments of all kinds; they have supported English race meetings with money, horses, and their own presence, and when has a European traveller (albeit unknown) received aught but courtesy and hospitality from the poorest to the richest native in India, whose original and instinct courtesy has not been blasted by the false pride with which the European educationists have tried to inflate Young India?

On the other hand how few Europeans even attempt to respect the feelings of the natives, how few offer them the slightest show of politeness, and how few outside the ranks of the Governors ever try to get up entertainments suited to the peculiar tastes of their native friends.

If Colonel Medley thinks the natives keep aloof from Europeans, perhaps he will be good enough to study their tastes and meet them half way. A nautch, or a native play, enacted in the tents in his compound, would I think prove far more interesting, and be a greater compliment to the Rais, than an invitation to his European private theatricals; whilst *pan supari*, a touch of *attar*, and a few native sweetmeats, would afford a gratification not to be found in an invitation to a supper table loaded with food, which taste or caste compelled natives to decline.

You, sir, in your notes to a former letter, mentioned an instance in which it was not found impossible for Europeans and natives to mingle in social and friendly intercourse, and you most justly hinted that it is the ridiculous pride of colour that is at the bottom of the whole social disturbance. A more puerile consideration it is impossible to conceive. As Burns remarks,

> 'Rank is but the guinea's stamps.
> The man's the gowd (gold) for a' that.'

And so the peculiar shades of colour that God has given to the skin of mankind should not be a foundation on which to build distinctions; the rank or colour is nothing, it is the *man*, his ability, his mind, his intellect, we should regard with becoming respect, and which should serve as the gauge by which to judge and appreciate individual men. So I hold that the social circles that must of necessity be formed, should be established in accordance with mental qualifications to commence with, and that the considerations of noble birth, ancestry and possession of property should not be entirely forgotten in fixing each man's position in the social scale.

Blue blood and a good pedigree are not matters that are scorned in considering the peculiarities of the brute creation, as may be instanced in the matter of race horses, nor should they be, in estimating the abilities of a man, or his title to claim superiority over his fellows; whilst money (as all the world is aware) ever commands respect. If then a native of India and a European possesses in equal or nearly equal quantities these three requisites, they may be presumed to be equal in the social scale, and I fail to see why they should not associate with each other.

You know my views sufficiently to be aware that I advocate no intermarriages, you know my opinions well enough to be aware that I do not advocate a republican equality that would strive to place an educated gentleman on a par with a low-born ignoramus, but I do contend that gentlemen should associate with gentlemen, rank from highest to lowest, should associate familiarly with its own rank, and each and all should recognise that the truest insignia of the true gentleman is politeness and consideration to all high or low, rich or poor.

I cannot Sir, go with you in your remarks concerning Eurasians. Had they not been "sat upon" and scorned by both natives and Europeans—(both classes being responsible for the existence of Eurasians)—they would have proved themselves a most valuable class of society, but having been crushed and regarded as Pariahs by black and white alike, they have, save in isolated cases degenerated into sycophants or semi-idiots.

This you must allow is a gross injustice to members of a race that had no control over its birth, and is most certainly a judgment on the children of sinning parents to the third and fourth generation.

But why it should be that the parents' sin should be visited on the innocent children is a matter I for one cannot understand. I quite agree with you that marriages between natives and Europeans should be avoided seeing the deplorable results that ensue and the unjust ignominy that prejudiced mankind heaps on the progeny of such marriages, but I think whilst we advocate non-international marriages we should not scorn the offspring of these unhappy connections, but treat them according to rank, abilities &c., as peers of our fellows.

By such means only can we obtain unity, by such means only can we remove the feeling that Colonel Medley says exists in India and which he untruly remarks is the fault of the native.

The fault rests with all of us. We are all wickedly selfish, and foolishly proud, whilst our social, religious, and other peculiarities are all stumbling-blocks to our peaceful union; which God grant may some day come about, and which I trust my poor pen may contribute to in some small degree.

You are right, Sir, quite right in saying that there must be no "stooping" on either side. The Englishman must treat the native as he would an Englishman, and *vice versa*. Natives either from ignorance or intention do not behave always as they should, they are either too subservient or too forward, they lack as a rule the *sauviter in modo* with *the fortiter in re* the gentle manners but firm attitude that so commends itself to higher ranks of mankind the world over and this is one great cause of estrangement between natives and Europeans.

The native notices the blunt abrupt ways of Englishmen in conversing with each other and he fancies he can imitate it but he cannot. There is a subtle, indescribable something—a *Je ne sais quoi* as the French say that admits of a certain amount of freedom of speech between Englishmen or English-speaking races that no foreigner can understand, and the speakers know instinctively how far they may banter each other without the least offence, they know when to speak, how to speak, and how to modulate voice, language and expression on different occasions when addressing different people.

The native gentleman has also *his* peculiarities in this direction, and the consequence is the two

races often tread metaphorically on each other's toes.

The cure for this cause of imitation would seem to be a universal politeness and a kindly ignoring of errors in etiquette on both sides. You quote the intimacy that existed between your French lady friends and the Rajas ladies, and I can quite understand it. The French are more like Indians in matters of politeness and never are so rude as to notice the mistakes of foreigners as I regret to say is often the case with untravelled Englishmen.

I remember on one occasion a lady and a friend of mine, paying the Raja of Fureedkote a compliment, but she began with the word *tum*, a sin for which I think Dr. Hunter or Forbes is alone responsible, but the Raja quite understood how unintentional was the insult, and accepted her husband's apology most gracefully, waving the mistake away with his hand as a matter of no consequence; but I greatly fear that if the Raja had addressed the Commander-in-Chief as "old fellow" under the impression that it was the friendliest term he could us, the C. in C. would not have accepted the term in the spirit it was intended.

It is considerations such as these that keep us divided, but I urge that they are so foolish that they should be allowed no weight at all, but that we should reflect and remember that

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THERE SEEMS to be a lull in Egypt now. It may prove the calm before the storm. The Great Powers of Europe are endeavouring to throw upon Turkey the responsibility of the preservation of peace in Egypt, but the Sultan seems to have a policy of his own, and does not like to commit himself. In the meantime the Khedive has revived. Cheriff Pasha has organized a ministry, and in his efforts to re-establish the authority of his chief he is backed by the English and the French. But with an empty treasury and a discontented soldiery we do not know how far the Khedive will be able to maintain his authority in the present crisis. As regards European combination the aspect of affairs has so far improved that France has joined England in the protection of the Suez Canal. It would be unnatural if France were to separate from England in the performance of this solemn duty. It is also assuring to learn that Germany, Russia and America approve of the course of action adopted by England. If the Great Powers act in concert, there may be a speedy and peaceful solution of the Egyptian problem. Turkey, however reluctant, will not be able to resist long the united pressure of the Great Powers. In the meantime it would seem the power of Arabi Bey has not been weakened. He has been strengthening himself by strengthening the fortifications, and his influence it is said is increasing. The provincial Governors, if rumours are to be trusted, are completely under his control. Evidently Arabi Pasha means to fight, and he has national sympathies on his side. Of course it is impossible to say how far he will succeed; but he is a man of vast resources of mind, has the confidence of the nation, and also enjoys the latent good will of the Sultan, and is therefore in a position to present a bold front. So long as the Egyptian difficulty is not satisfactorily settled, India we fear will not enjoy sound sleep. At any moment men and goods passing from India are liable to be seized and injured.

THE INDIAN contingent to Egypt has at last begun to move. The *Indian Daily News* has received the following telegram from Bombay regarding the despatch of Indian troops:

Bombay, July 21st 13h. 12m.—The Madras Sappers and Miners embarked yesterday from the Prince's Dock on board the *Malda*, which left the harbour at midnight. The Seaforth Highlanders and the 63rd Foot arrived to-day, and immediately embarked on board the *Bancoora*, which leaves this afternoon. Immense quantities of stores are being collected. Two of the largest sheds at the Prince's Dock are being set apart for the purpose. The tenders called for at Calcutta are reported to have nothing to do with the Bombay transport, which collects supplies for the whole Indian division.

The final orders for the despatch of Indian troops have not yet come. We hope the question of payment will be settled beforehand.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Calcutta on the 2nd proximo. His Honor as we had announced before will proceed on a tour through the Eastern and also some of the Northern districts. The following districts we believe are included in the programme: Mymensing, Dacca, Backergunge, Fureedpore, Pubna, Rungpore and Dinajpore. His Honor if he has time may also visit Kuch Behar.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to hold a Conference of District officers at Belvedere on the subject of local self-government before His Honor proceeds on tour. As might be expected this subject engages the most earnest attention of His Honor.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the amalgamation of the Municipal and Cantonment Police with the Regular Police. The scheme is based upon the proposals of the Inspector General of Police, which are made on the understanding that the police employed in the municipalities and cantonments will be amalgamated with the Government police on similar rates of pay, and under the same rules regarding leave, clothing, &c., as are generally applicable to the regular police on the establishment. Mr. Monro takes this opportunity to recommend the increase of pay of the constables. No reduction is suggested in the number of inspectors and sub-inspectors, but it is proposed to raise the number of head-constables from 331 to 335, and to reduce the number of constables from 5,272 to 4,908. This reduction of 364 men will be effected by abolishing the existing grades of constables on salaries of Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5, in which there is at present a total strength of 2,202 men, and by increasing the number of constables in the grades of pay running from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9. We hail with pleasure the last suggestion of Mr. Monro. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted these proposals and sanctioned their immediate adoption. We observe that a system of patrol will be substituted for the present system of beats in towns where the reduction in the Police force may render this necessary. By this measure the municipalities, unions, towns and cantonments in the Mofussil are relieved of an aggregate burden of Rs. 4,96,928 per annum. We cannot understand why the Municipalities of Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah are not allowed the benefit of the general policy of Government in this matter. Surely no invidious distinction ought to be made between the Metropolitan towns and the Mofussil.

SUGGESTIONS have come to us from different quarters for a demonstration anent the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal by voting an address of thanks to the Viceroy. Our advice to our countrymen is—do not by any act of yours make a partizan of the Officiating Chief Justice. Lord Ripon may well say that he has not appointed Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter because he is a Hindu, but because he is the senior Judge. He is senior to all the Judges, and as the senior Judge had hitherto acted as Chief Justice, whenever there had been a temporary vacancy, His Lordsip could not well ignore the claims of Mr. Mitter because it was the turn of the Hindu. Of course we feel deeply grateful to the Viceroy for this impartial exercise of patronage, but His Lordship, we feel persuaded, will not himself like to see political motives attributed to the discharge of what he considers his obvious duty. For precisely the same reason it is not desirable to place Mr. Chief Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter in a false position by offering him public congratulations on his appointment. The press may give expression to the national feeling, but for any public body to offer him congratulations would have a political bearing, which we think on public grounds we should avoid.

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASE has come to an end. Mr. Justice Latham, of the Bombay High Court, has convicted all the defendants. His Lordship, in passing sentence on Bhide and Ranade, said that "it could be seen that the documents, which they had persisted in alleging to be in the handwriting of Mr. Barve, were forgeries, and what was more, most clumsy forgeries; and it was impossible to suppose that when the prisoners sent them to the Government, they believed them to be genuine. The Court sentenced each of them to simple imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000; the fine to go towards defraying the expenses of the prosecution. Keshaw Narayen Bakhle, having been recommended by the Jury which had tried him to mercy, as merely a tool in Bhide's hands, His Lordship sentenced him to simple inprisonment for four months. The two editors, who had, shortly before the trial, offered an apology to Mr. Barve, and who had pleaded good faith in their defence, were sentenced each to four months' simple imprisonment. His Lordship observed that they had not acted with any malice, but were guilty of a want of due care and caution in making serious charges against Mr. Barve." In the case of the editors, who, it is admitted, acted without malice, the ends of justice we think would have been satisfied by the imposition of a fine.

WE CONGRATULATE Assam on the publication of its first newspaper, entitled the *Assam News* It is written in Assam-Bengali, and has an English supplement. Some of the best educated and public-spirited men of the country we hear have projected this paper. The first number is a fair specimen. We hope the Local Government will encourage this attempt at a representation of local public opinion.

KRISHNAGHUR has had the honor of holding the first meeting in reference to the recent Circular of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of local self-government. Babu Amritalal Chatterjea, Subordinate Judge, was in the chair. We give below the Resolutions passed at the meeting:

I.—Moved by Dr. Kallychurn Lahiri, the well-known medical practitioner of this town, and seconded by Babu Khirode Chunder Roy Chowdhry, the Head Master of local College—

That this meeting, while it desires to place upon record its deep sense of gratitude to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his earnest desire to confer upon the people a real share in the management of their local affairs, would venture to make the following suggestions in connection with the recent circular addressed to Commissioners of Divisions.

II.—Moved by Babu Sitanath Mukerji B.L., and Private Tutor to the minor Rajkumar of Nuddea, and seconded by Babu Ramashurnath, late Executive Engineer, and now Government pensioner—

That the elective system be introduced in the constitution of the Municipalities of all District towns, and that they be allowed to elect their own Chairmen without reference to any further petition from the rate payers.

III.—Moved by Babu Tarapodo Banerjee, B.L., a Pleader of the local Bar, and seconded by Babu Chunder Bhushun Mukerji, B.L., also a Pleader of the local Bar—

That, as a rule, Local Boards be formed in all the subdivisions of this district, including the head-quarter sub-divisions, and that the elective system be introduced in the constitution of such Local Boards, and that they be allowed to elect their own Chairman.

IV.—Moved by Prosunna Chunder Roy, M. A. B.L. Zemindar, Kurulgachi and seconded by Babu Okhoy Kumar Mukerji, L.L., a Pleader of the local Bar—

That intellectual qualifications be recognized in voters and candidates for election to seats on the Municipal and the Local Boards, and that all graduates in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering and Vakils of all grades and Muktears resident with the limits of Municipalities and Local Boards be allowed to vote and also to stand as candidates for election. Further, that in the opinion of the meeting, persons paying Road Cess of Rs. 5, and License Tax of Rs. 10, or having an annual income, salaried or otherwise, of Rs. 200 should be allowed to vote, and that as regards candidates, the qualification be fixed at Rs. 10 Road Cess, Rs. 20 License Tax, or Rs. 500 annual income, salaried or otherwise; and in the case of joint families, the qualifications of voters and candidates should be double of what is in the case of single persons.

And that a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the District Magistrate, and another to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

V.—Moved by Babu Jadunath Chatterji, B. L., a senior Pleader of the Local Bar, and seconded by Babu Ubhyanund Roy, Zemindar, and a Municipal Commissioner of Krishnaghur—

That subscriptions be raised for the purpose of sending agents to the Mofussil and for printing cheap tracts in connection with this subject, and that the Committee, already appointed, be empowered to take the necessary steps to give effect to this Resolution, and that Babus Ram Gopal Sanyal, Narendra Lal Roy, Biswambhur Roy, B.A., Durga Kant Chuckerbutty, B A., and Mohiny Mohun Gupta, be appointed agents, whose duty it will be to explain to the people in the Mofussil the objects of Lord Ripon's Resolution.

We congratulate Krishnaghur on the example it has set to the country by the expression of intelligent opinion on the recent circular of the Bengal Government. We are, however, surprised to observe that the meeting took no notice of that part of the Circular which proposes the imposition of a self-government cess, as we call it. Those who profess to represent the masses will be wanting in their

ty to them if they do not speak out plainly and emphatically about the proposed cess. The scheme of self-government we must confess will have a bad beginning, if it begins with the levy of a harassing cess. May not the masses say to our representatives, who justly hail the concession of the noble principle of local self-government—what is sport to you will be death to us!

WE NOTICE with pleasure the many favorable notices that are appearing in the European and American papers of Miss Toru Dutt's last work, the Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "it is difficult to repress sentiment when writing about a girl of such wonderful genius so early taken away." The *Saturday Review* says, "Toru Dutt had undoubtedly a rare poetic gift which could not but have gained recognition even if it had not been exercised under unique or almost unique difficulties." The *Queen* from which we quoted some remarks a few weeks ago, says, "India may be proud of such a young woman." The *Academy* says, "this dainty little book is very welcome, and we only hope that the reception of it will encourage the printing in a similar form of yet another edition of the "Sheafs Gathered in French fields." A French paper, *La Civilisation*, says, "her poetry has truly wings which now stoops to earth to play, and now soars far away into the heavens." An American paper published at New York, the *Critic*, says, "One is in danger of becoming extravagant in speaking of this book. There are rough passages in it as well as smooth, but it is full of true poetry, and might well bear criticism as the work of one to whom English was a mother tongue. Had its author lived she would have taken a high position among the poets of our day; and as it is she will not be forgotten. Her poems will still be read when her sad story has ceased to be rehearsed; and readers of another generation will wonder how so strange a name had come to be connected with such thoroughly English verses." Amid this consensus of opinion the *Athenæum* strikes the only discordant note and "damns with faint praise." It says, "Toru Dutt is a thousand times more interesting than her poetry, which indeed is chiefly interesting because it is Toru Dutt's,—because it introduces the reader to a curious and striking little individuality, and helps him to understand a strange and melancholy little life." But then the *Athenæum* is connected with an Anglo-Indian clique, and is a profound admirer of the Stracheys, and cannot see any thing good in the people of this country.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner's Office for the following Resolution of the Government of India regarding the issue of Stock Notes:

A considerable supply of Stock Notes having now been received from England at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the necessary printing into them of the names of the several circles as well as of the year, figures being considerably advanced, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that the sale should commence in all Provinces (except British Burma and Berar) with as little further delay as possible.

2. In the Punjab two syndicates have been formed,—one for Lahore and the other for the rest of the Province,—and a sufficient supply of notes has partly been already delivered to the Accountant General, and will be completed in the course of a few days. The transfer to the syndicates of such quantities as they require may therefore, commence at once.

3. In the North-Western Provinces syndicates have been constituted for the Benares and Allahabad Divisions on the one hand and the Agra and Meerat Divisions on the other, and supplies of the notes are nearly complete, so that sales will commence in a few days, as in the Punjab. With the view to one or more syndicates for the rest of the Province, certain parties have placed themselves in communication with the Accountant General, who should report the final result to this Department as soon as possible. But he should at once proceed, irrespective of any such negotiations, to complete his supplies from the Comptroller General, and to issue to the several Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the remaining portion of the Province, with a view to the early commencement of sales by Government officers as contemplated in clause (8) of paragraph 4 of this Department Resolution no 1438, dated 8th March 1882.

4. The Comptroller General should similarly supply, in communication with the Accountant General and Comptroller respectively, all Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in Bengal and Assam and the Accountant General at Bombay and Madras and the Comptroller at Nagpore, those within their respective limits, the last named officer indenting on Bombay for whatever notes he may require.

5. It is considered indispensable that sales should commence on the same date at all the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the same Province, in order to prevent inconvenience to the public and derangement of the supply of the several localities according to their probable normal demand. The several officers who have in the preceding paragraphs been directed to supply their Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries should therefore commence their issues with the most distant localities, estimate as nearly as possible the date by which all will have been supplied, and then publish as widely as possible, with the aid of the local executive authorities, a notice in the vernacular in the following terms:

"Notice is hereby given that the sale of Stock Notes to the public will commence on the instant at the Government Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries specified below. The Notes are issued under the conditions specified in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1438 of 8th March 1882. Interest will be payable annually, on production of the Note with coupons attached, at any of the said Treasuries or Sub-Treasuries, and Notes of lower will be exchanged for Notes of higher denomination, or new Notes will be issued, under due precautions, in the place of Notes lost or destroyed, on application at the same."

[Here should follow the list of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.]

6. By the preceding paragraph the officers concerned have been severally authorised, in supercession of all previous instructoins, to fix and notify, without further reference to this Department, the date of simultaneous commencement of sales within their respective limits; but His Excellency the Governor-General in Council relies on them for making every effort to ensure that date being the earliest possible. The date so fixed should be telegraphed to this Department for information.

WE THANK Messrs. King and Co., for a copy of their "Hand-book for Homeward bound Travellers from India and the East." It contains much useful information, and will form an excellent pocket companion. Those who wish to obtain copies of the Hand-book may have it *gratis* on application to any of the agencies of Messrs. King and Co.

WE INVITE the attention of the Government of India to the following letter, which we have received from Assam:

In Assam certain local allowances are enjoyed by the officers of the P. W. Department in consideration of exceptional local circumstances. Services of some were even procured on promise that they would receive the allowances in addition to their pay. As soon as a native Engineer was posted to the Sylhet Division the question was raised in 1880 by the present Superintending Engineer why the local allowances shou'd not be abo'ished in the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, which constituted the Sylhet P. W. Division. But all honor to Sir Steuart Bayley, who decided that to those who were actually in enjoyment of the allowances they must be continued, and according ly an order was issued in the *Assam Gazette*.

With the introduction of the Local Self-Government in Assam and consequent transfer of the P. W. establishment under the District Committees, Colonel McNeile and Mr. Johnson eliminated from the Budget the allowances of those who were unfortunately attached to the Sylhet District, those, of Cachar were not however at first touched. The authors of this mischief subsequently obtained an order issued by the Chief Commissioner, perhaps to shield themselves against public opinion, abolishing the grant of such allowances in Cachar also, as the order would not affect any white man there.

The Financial Departmental Code defines these allowances as "personal" and the P. W. Code chap. I, para 18A, provides the grant but not the withdrawal of them by a Local Government.

The policy of the present Government of India is to improve the pay and prospects of the native officers of the State so as to qualify them to have a large share in the administration of the country. But here a body of native officers and subordinates is being sacrificed at the caprice of a few subordinate officers of a Subordinate Government, not for want of ability or energy but for their color. Attempts were made to discourage the officer, who heads the aggrieved, in all possible manner so as to compel him to retire, but he is patient enough still to continue in the service. The feeling seems to be that "he does his work very well but it is not advisable to advance him any further on political grounds." If the Government do not like to see the native prosper in the P. W. Department then why are the Indian Colleges not shut up altogether? To redeem the promise held out by Sir T. H. Maddock in his reply to Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee in connection with the opening of the Bali bridge, Sir William Grey especially selected Baboo Bholanath Das to prove experimentally that natives may become successful Engineers, but he is now doomed to despair. *O! tempora! O! Mores!*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M.D., L.L.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the word of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 22th July, 1882.

Egyptian difficulties continue to govern our commercial transactions in the various departments and we are only operated according to the tenor of the telegrams, the news of the route through the Suez Canal being opened, "safe and satisfactory" at once dispelled the animation which was lately created by the stoppage of the route restricting operations to a limited extent. This clearly shows that the trade in Piece-Goods has been much overdone, moderate supplies alone would restore the balance, and render the trade healthy. During the week nothing of importance either in Piece-Goods or Yarn has transpired, prices for the latter have had a downward tendency.

On the other hand the market for country produce has rather been firm and prices were prevented from declining further, but shippers are still keeping back from operations. This morning the telegram intimating the renewal of the hostilities and the probable stoppage of the Canal made the importers and holders of Piece-Goods very firm, who not only rejected the offers made to them but held out for higher rates—

MONETARY.

Money has hardly undergone any change of importance but it exhibited at times a hardening tendency, the rates for interest and discount remained the same as before.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were in less demand and fluctuated much during the week, at the close they were as follows—

4	per cent.....	100-13 at 100-14
4½	,, ...	107-8

In Joint-Stock Shares there was a fair amount of business done in Jute I. G. S. and Press shares, some of the T. stock had also found buyers—the prices for I. G. S. have rapidly risen 1590 at 95; those for Jute were rather easier.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
A Baroonah Esq., Cossipore	5	0	0
Mohamed Moozhur, Cuttack	10	0	0
Saringapatam Reading Room	6	10	0
Casmopolitan Club, Madras	13	4	0
Samuel Loveday Esq., Nowgong	10	0	0
Chota Simla Reading Club	5	0	0
Supdt. of Kheddas, Dacca	6	8	0
J. Anderson Esq., c.s., Bancoora	13	4	0
Baboo Kalikadas Dutt, Cooch Behar	20	0	0
,, Rajendra Nath Sircar, Koolocaah	6	10	0
,, Annoda Prosad Sen, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Doorga Prosunno Das Gupta, Kalia	10	0	0
,, Chunder Voosun Chuckerbutty, Siligoree	13	4	0
,, Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Arrah	10	0	0
,, Chinta Mony Mahanti, Pipuly	6	0	0
,, Obhoy Churn Sen, Backergunge	5	8	0
,, Krishna Coomar Das Rangamati	2	0	0
,, Siba Sankor Shahi, Bankipore	4	10	0
,, Jogendra Nath Ghose, Bishenpore	10	0	0
,, Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, Godda	13	4	0
,, Jogendra Nath Mullick, Midnapore	6	10	0
,, Raghoo Nath Shahi, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Doorga Das Chatterjee, Goari	10	0	0
,, Nobo Coomar Bhattacharjee, Shajadpore	8	4	0
,, Kally Coomar Das, Rajshahye	13	4	0
,, Kristo Lall Chatterjee, Chybassa	5	4	0
,, Gobind Lal Roy, Tazhat	13	4	0
,, Makhom Lall Ghose, Beerbhoom	20	0	0
,, Gobind Chunder Dutt, Ghateswara	10	0	0
,, Chytonna Prosad Borat, Chupra	13	4	0
,, Dwarka Nath Bthatacharjee, Bancoora	4	0	0

ERRATA.

For ,, Gopal Chunder Dutt, Koreemgunge, Read
,, Gopee Churn Dutt, Kureemgunge.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 19, 1882.

GENERAL.—Baboo Pran Kumar Das, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, is apptd teply to have charge of the Jehanabad Divn of that dist.

Moulvie Zakir Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Mr. E. Stewart, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in tempy charge of the Seetamurhee divn of Mozufferpore dist, leave for one month, from 17th inst, or subsequent date.

Maj H. C. Creak, to have charge of the Barrackpore Divn of the 24-Perghs, and to act as Asst Cantmt Magte of Barrackpore, during absence, on furlough, of Maj W. Hopkinson.

Baboo Rakhaldas Haldar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on deputn as Manager, Chota Nagpore Estate, leave for one month and a half, from 1st Aug next, or subsequent date.

Mr. H. W. Gordun, Dist and Sess Judge Mozufferpore, leave for six months from 28th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr Gya, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge of Mozufferpore, during absence of Mr, H. W. Gordon.

Baboo Hurrimohun Sanyal, Tempy Sub Depy Colr, Sonthal Pergha, is transfd to Purneah.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, offg Magte and Colr, Balasore, leave for two months and twenty two days, from 21st inst, or. subsequent date.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Bankoora to officiate as Magte and Colr of Balasore, during absence of Mr. H. S. Beadon.

Baboo Tariny Kumar Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoolna, leave for two months and nineteen days, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Nobin Krisna Sircar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave is posted to the Sudder Station of Khoolna.

Mr. C. P. Casperz, Asst Magte and Colr, on leave, to have charge of the Sasseram Divn of Shahabad.

Mr. B. De. Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Raneegunge Divn of the Burdwan dist, is transfd to Bankoora and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr T. Inglish Asst Magte and Colr, in tempy charge of the Sasseram Divn of the Sahabad dist. is transfd to Burdwan and to have charge of the Raneegunge Divn of that dist.

POLICE.—Mr. T. G. Charles, Dist Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, leave for three months, from 10th Aug next.

Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, Offg Dist Supd of Police, Monghyr, is to act as dist Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, during absence of Mr, T, G Charles,

Mr. F. A Chichester Asst Supdt of Police, has been granted by H, M's. Secy of State for india an extension of leave for two months, on medl certificate.

Mr. E. St. George Kaye Asst Supt of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga, leave for three months, from 1st Aug 1882.

Mr. G. D, Graham, Asst, Supdt of Police, is posted to the 24 Perghs,

EDUCATION.—Baboo Nobin Krishna Mookerjee, Law Lecturer Hooghly College, leave for four months, from 16th June 1882.

Baboo Ambicachurn Mitra, M. A., B. L., to act as Law Lecturer in the Hooghly College, during absence of Baboo Nobinkrishna Mookerjee.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, Profr Presdy College, Calcutta, has been granted by H. M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for four months on medl certificate.

Advertisements.

পলাতক।

কোন্নগর নিবাসী ডাক্তার কালিদাস বসুর দ্বিতীয় পুত্র প্রমথ নাথ বসু (বয়স ১৮ বৎসর, কৃষ্ণ বর্ণ, উপরের একটী দাঁত ভগ্ন, নাসিকায় একটী আঁচিল আছে,) ২২৩ জুন ১৮৮২ নিরুদ্দেশ হইয়াছে। যদি কেহ তাহার সন্ধান প্রাপ্ত হন আটক করিয়া, আমাকে ডাকে কিম্বা টেলিগ্রাফে সংবাদ দিলে অত্যন্ত উপকৃত হইব।

শ্রীদুর্গাদাস বসু ন্যাসনাল ব্যাঙ্ক, কলিকাতা।

NOTICE.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 29th day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in Suit No. 288 of 1880 [wherein Sreemutty Niddomoney Dassee is plaintiff and Sreemutty Matunginey Dassee is defendant] and dated the 8th day of July last.

All that upper-roomed brick built messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built and containing by estimation 5 Cottahs and 4 Chittacks, be the same a little more or less situate at and being formerly numbered 29 now No. 3, Bonomally Sircar's Street Coomartally, in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the house of Jadubram Shaw, on the South by the Street called by the name of Bonomally Sircar's Street, on the East formerly by the tank of the Thakoor Battee of Kristomohun Sircar and now the property of Jonardun Mitter and on the West formerly by the dwelling house and premises of Puddolochun Mullick and now the property of Nundees.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of this Honorable Court Original Side and at the office of Baboo Shamul Dhone Dutt, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 3, Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, Plaintiff's Attorney. Calcutta High Court, Original Side, The 21st day of June, 1882. } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Notice.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 29th day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in Suit No. 764 of 1879 [wherein Sreemutty Koosum Coomary Dassee is plaintiff and Sreemutty Chundermoney Dabee is defendant] and dated the 26th day of February 1880 the following property—

All that upper-roomed brick built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built and containing by estimation seven cottahs be the same little more or less situate at and being No. 56, formerly Numbered 46 Ramkunt Bose's Lane Bag Bazar in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the Garden and tank of Grish Chunder Ghose on the South by the public lane called Ramkunt Bose's Lane on the East by the land and tank the property of the late Nilcomul Ghose and on the West by the dwelling house of the said Grish Chunder Ghose.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of this Honorable Court Original Side and at the office of Baboo Shamul Dhone Dutt, Attorney for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta High Court, Original Side, The 21st day of June 1882. } R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator General of Bengal will put up the undermentioned properties belonging to the Estate of the late Cassy Nath Mullick deceased for lease by public auction at his office in the High Court buildings on Friday 28th July Instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Tenanted land No. 37 Zig-Zag Lane.
Tenanted land No. 25 Machooa Bazar Street.

For conditions and other particulars apply at the Administrator General's Office or to Baboo Mooraly Dhur Sen, No. 4 Hasting's Street.

Administrator General's Office, 17th July 1882. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator General of Bengal will put up the undermentioned properties belonging to the Estate of the late Sreemutty Rungunmoney Dassee deceased for lease by the public auction at his office in the High Court buildings on Friday 28th day of July Instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Tenanted land and godowns No. 30 Free School Street.

Tenanted House and land No. 13 Dhobapara Lane.
Tenanted land No. 9 Shibtollah Lane.

For conditions and other particulars apply at the Administrator General's Office or to Babu Mooraly Dhur Sen No. 4, Hasting's Street.

Administrator General's Office, 17th July 1882. }

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This wonderful medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh, G.M.C.B., (who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years,) to be the best specific for venerial affections, the abuse of mercury and other diseases caused thereby viz., rheumatism, pain in the bones and joints, swelling eruptions and ulcerations of all descriptions, diseases of the eye and skin, debility, bloodlessness, impotence, sterility, tendency to abortion, leprosy &c. It is far superior to Sarsa and other medicines hitherto used in Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venerial affections.

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An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NOTICE

The Office of the Registrar of Assurances and of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, will be removed to the South East Corner of the ground-floor of the new Buildings at Tank Square (Writers' Buildings) on or before the 1st proximo.

P. GHOSHA,
Registrar of Assurances and of Joint Stock Companies.

1, Larkin's Lane, Calcutta, July 19th 1882. }

ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIRD ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

1. This Act provides for the town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.

2. The six Wards, corresponding with Police Sections, Shampooker, Koomartollee, Burtolla, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.

3. Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates on land or masonry buildings or taxes for 1881 or 1882, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.

4. Any Company registered under the "Indian Company's Act 1866" paying rates or taxes as aforesaid, amounting to Rs. 25, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which the place of business of the said Company is situated and such vote shall be given by the Secretary or some other person duly authorised in that behalf.

5. If a male person has paid rates (not taxes) as aforesaid for 1881 on account of property situated in more Wards than one, he is entitled to vote in each Ward in which he has been a rate-payer to the extent of Rs. 25.

6. Each person who has paid, as aforesaid, Rs. 50, as rates or taxes or both for 1881 or 1882, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.

7. Any one member of a joint undivided family, or any partner in any trade or profession or joint occupier of any house or land, is qualified for election as a Municipal Commissioner when the aggregate amount of rates or taxes or both is not less than Rs. 100.

8. The third election of Municipal Commissioners will take place on the 2nd of October next.

9. Under Secton 18 of the Act, all persons, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election, must register their names at the Municipal Office where forms can be obtained on application.

10. As the coming election takes place on the 2nd October, the Register prescribed by Section 18 must, by the said Section, be closed on the 20th August 1881, after which date no person can be registered as an elector, or as a candidate for election.

11. A person applying to have his name registered under Section 18 should be careful to state in his application—

1*st*.—The Ward or Wards in which he claims to vote under Sections 8 and 9.

2*nd*.—The situation of each property on account of which he has paid rates.

3*rd*.—The rates and taxes paid by him.

4*th*.—If he desires to have his name registered as an elector only, or also as a candidate for election.

12. After the 1st September next and till the 30th idem, voting papers will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office and to no other person, on their written or personal application to the undersigned, at the Municipal Office.

Published for information and guidance of rate-payers of the Town of Calcutta desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or of standing for election as Municipal Commissioners at the next election which is to take place on the 2nd October 1882.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

Municipal Office, 1st July 1882. }

স্বর্ণসিন্দুর মকরধ্বজ।

"অনুপান বিশেষণ করোতি বিবিধ গুণান,"

রক্ত পরিষ্কার, ধাতুপুষ্ট, এবং বলবৃদ্ধি জন্য আর্য্য চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্রে এরূপ মহোপকারী ঔষধ আর নাই।

মূল্য ১ তোলা ২০৲ কুড়ি টাকা, এবং ৪ সপ্তাহের সেবনোপযোগী ৩৲ তিনটাকা,

অকৃত্রিম মকরধ্বজ গ্রহনেচ্ছু মহোদয়গণ নিম্নলিখিত স্থানে আমার নিকট অনুসন্ধান করিবেন।

শ্রীকিশোরিমোহন অধিকারী
চিকিৎসক এবং ঔষধ বিক্রেতা,
১৭৯ নং ধর্ম্মতলা ষ্ট্রীট—কলিকাতা।

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Apply to—

KHETTER NATH CHATTERJEA,
Exc. Engr. Jessore Divn. Jessore
in Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

General Election of Commissioners of 1882.

The third General Election of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held under the Municipal Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, *on the 2nd October* 1882. The intending voters, as well as persons desirous of being elected at such election, are required under Section 18 of the Act to apply for registration of their names, at any time not being less than six weeks, or more than three months of the day of election: applications will therefore be received up to 20th of August 1882. Forms of application, together with abstract rules of election both in English and Vernacular, can be obtained on application at the Election Department of the Municipal Office.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
1st July 1882. Secretary to the Corporation.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

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Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

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Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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"I can with confidence recommend ZOEDONE as a strengthening and refreshing beverage, free from all alcoholic or intoxicating properties, so that it may be drunk by the most strict Mohammedan, or by the most rigid abstainer of any religious denomination to which the use of alcohol is forbidden. It is in constant use by Prince Malcolm Khan, Persian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, and is particularly suited for use in tropical countries, where its constitutional properties are calculated to replace the waste of vital energy brought about by the climate. It may safely bedrunk by people of both sexes and of all ages.

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Rs. 25 per share is payable on application, and the balance, Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Messrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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